

1938

1938 Clinic Yearbook

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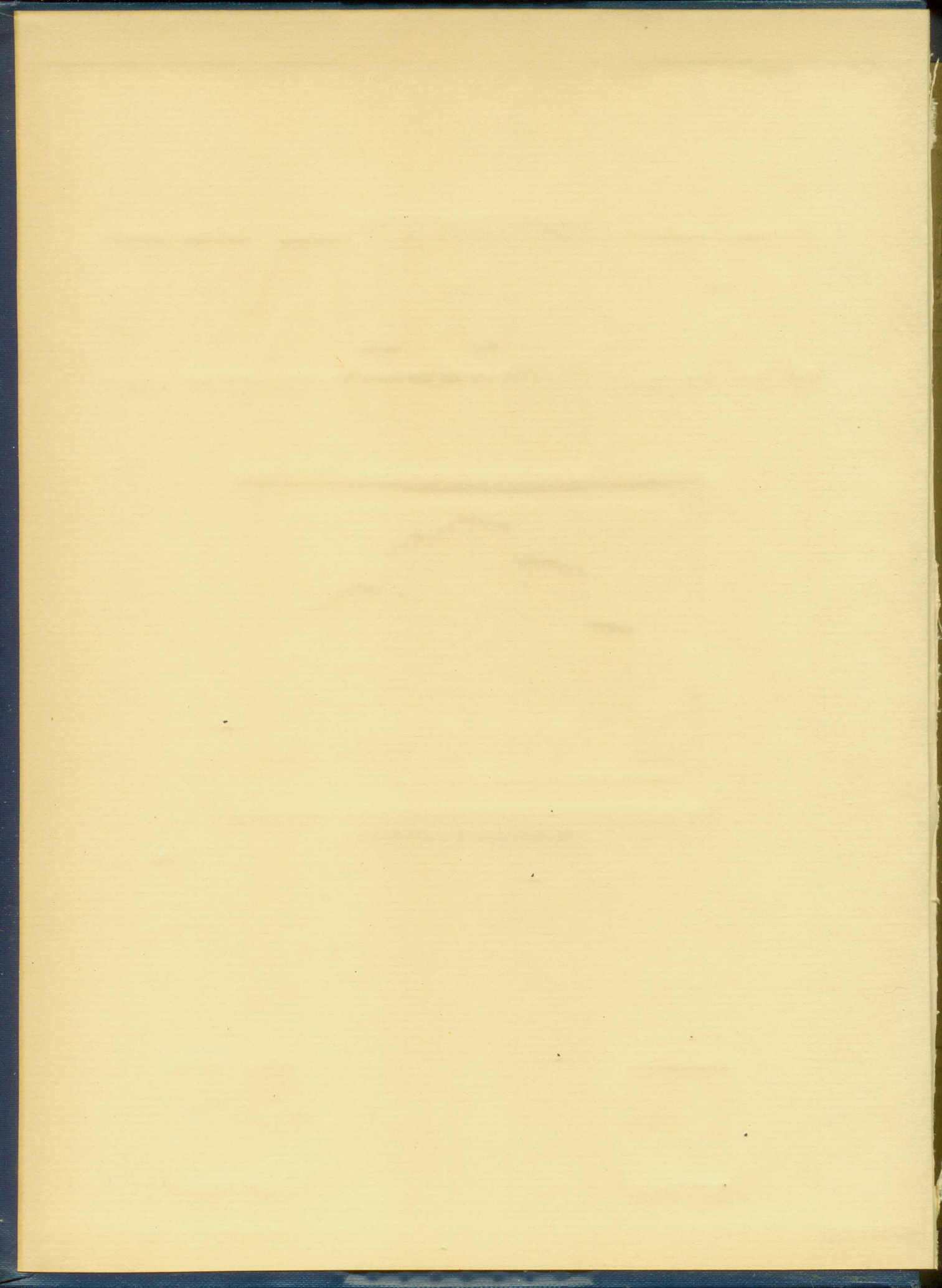
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THE CLINIC



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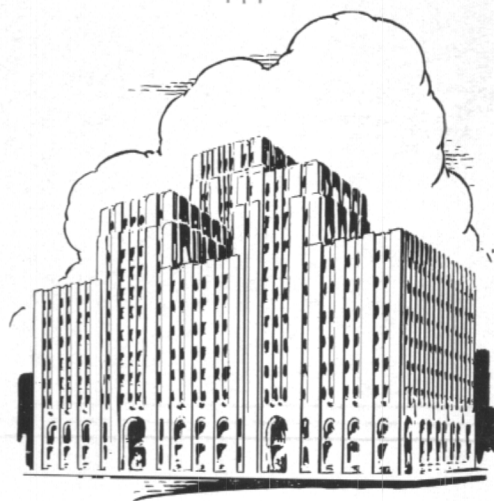


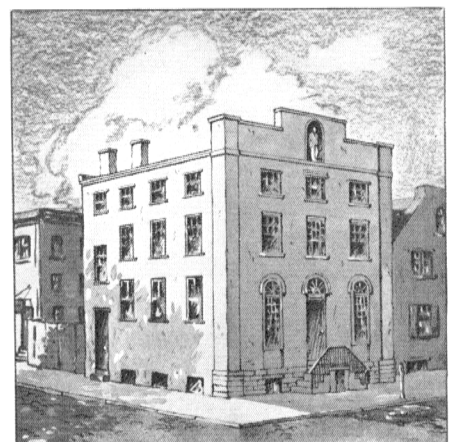
THE CLINIC

• 1938

Bernard J. Houston.....Editor

Thomas P. Brown.....Business Manager





THE

CLINIC

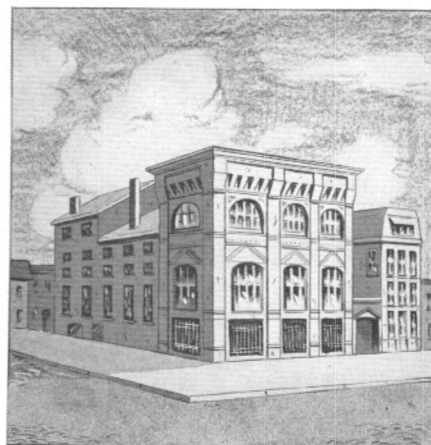
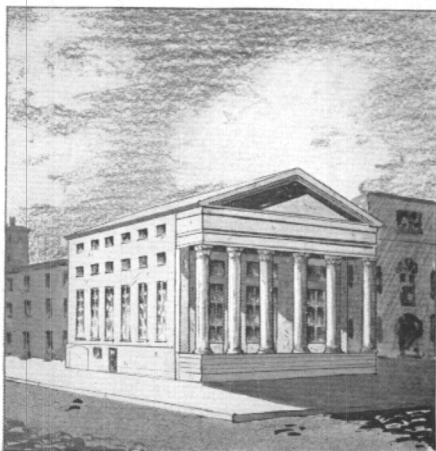
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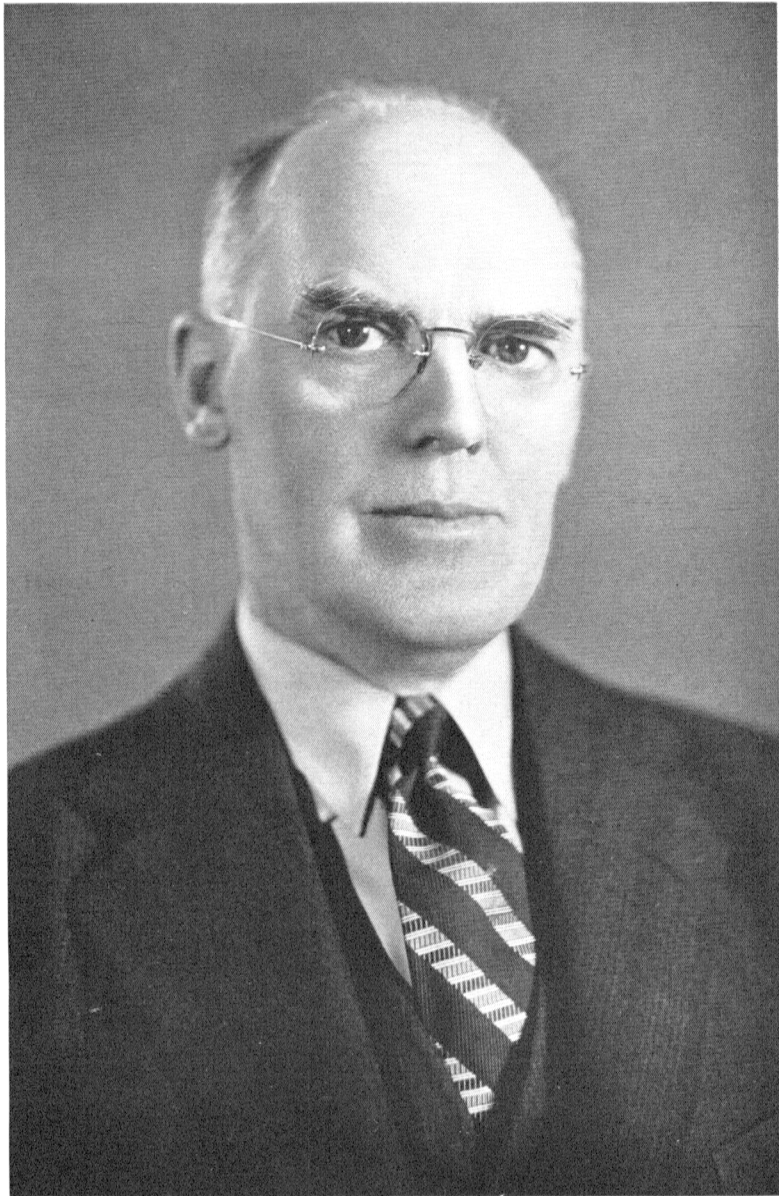
Published by the Senior Class

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

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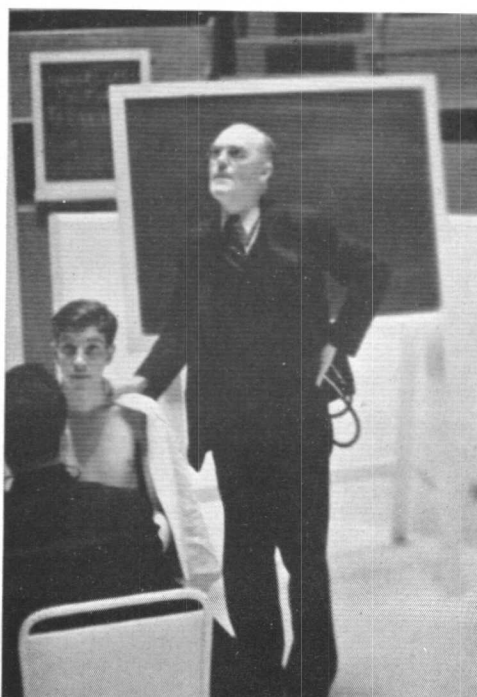
EDWARD JOHN GILLESPIE BEARDSLEY

DEDICATION

Our book is a conscious tribute to one, who gave unstintingly of his time and energies for the past thirty years to the students and patients of Jefferson. Knowing our indebtedness to him for his unselfish effort to hand down both the science and the art of medicine to sons of his Alma Mater, we the class of 1938 fondly dedicate this "Clinic" to:

Edward John Gillespie Beardsley

Ideal clinician, outstanding teacher, loyal son of Jefferson and true friend of students.



UP TO NOW



Edward John Gillespie Beardsley, the son of Lewis Bulkeley and Mary Agnes Gillespie, was born on May 31, 1879, in a tiny but ancient village, Roxbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut.

The paternal ancestors, William and Mary Beardsley, arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony from England in the ship, Planter, in 1635, being among the first settlers and, later, among the incorporators of Stratford, Connecticut.

The maternal ancestors, John and Mary Gillespie, arrived from Scotland at a later period and lived in New York City.

Lewis Bulkeley Beardsley, the father of Edward J. G. Beardsley, died at 29 years of age of typhoid fever, leaving a young widow and two children, aged 8 and 7.

Edward J. G. Beardsley was born of an ancestry rich in worthwhile traditions but, also traditionally, the family, through the years, possessed little material wealth.

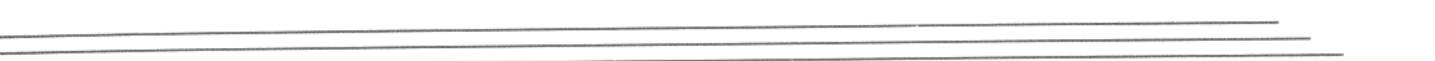
No amount of wealth, however, can, as a consequence of its possession, insure that a child be fortunate enough to be born of healthy, loving and understanding parents and, particularly fortunate is the child who can have the early, impressionable years in that Utopia of childhood, amid the hills, valleys and streams of a remote countryside. In a rural district a child's impression of the family physician as a particularly dependable and helpful person frequently persists.

To a boy who discovers in a physician his ideal of usefulness there frequently comes a deep desire to imitate, within his limitations, such a life.

Fifty years ago excellent educational opportunities were fewer than today but it was, apparently, more generally appreciated that one's education only began in school and was to be perfected and continued throughout life.

One country boy began his education in the Roxbury public school, progressed to the endowed Booth School, the Parker Classical Academy of Woodbury, Connecticut, the Waterbury High School, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (2 years), the Jefferson Medical College (4 years) degree in 1902.

An internship in the Philadelphia General Hospital, an internship in the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases, a year with Dr. Philip Marvel of Atlantic City to learn how the more fortunate citizens reacted to illness, a year in the London, England, hospitals, acquiring a L.R.C.P. (Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians).



Returning to Philadelphia and entering practice in 1906 enabled one to become associated with the Medical Department of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital. An opportunity of attempted usefulness, as Assistant Demonstrator of Physical Diagnosis and Chief Clinical Assistant, in charge of the medical dispensaries, proved educational.

A similarly prized opportunity presented itself to work at the original Henry Phipps Institute, 238 Pine St., under Dr. Lawrence F. Flick and his colleagues and to become associated with the staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Another helpful and stimulating educational opportunity presented itself in an appointment as physician to the Star Centre Association, a sociological agency dealing with the under-privileged.

Brief periods of Post Graduate study in Baltimore, Boston, Montreal and New York City, and one longer period in Europe, have broadened the viewpoint of medicine as a profession, but thirty-plus years of intimate and stimulating daily contact with the staff members of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital has been most highly prized.

A strange interlude of a civilian physician spending two years in uniform during the World War proved disillusioning as well as educational. One physician returned home an incurable pacifist.

Dealing with large numbers of medical officers during the war only emphasized his deep respect for the profession of medicine.

Since the war medical teaching has appeared to one man much more vital and important than before the military experience because of observing the need for practical clinical work for both undergraduate and graduate physicians.

Dr. Beardsley is a member of the following societies: Phi Alpha Sigma Medical Fraternity; the Philadelphia College of Physicians; the American College of Physicians (Governor for Eastern Pennsylvania); the American Climatological and Clinical Association; the Philadelphia Pathological Society; the Philadelphia Pediatric Society; the Cosmopolitan Medical Club; the Philadelphia Medical Club; the Washington (D. C.) Medical and Surgical Society (Honorary Member); the Medical Society of the Valley of Virginia (Honorary Member).

● ● ●

● SENTIMENTAL mortals. Half our happiness is in our memories; perhaps that is why this record of school and friends will become treasured more as years pass on.

To present to you a vivid recollection of your activities and pleasant associations gained during the past four years, together with a brief history of the achievements of Jefferson's Great Men, past and present, as an incentive to urge her one hundred and thirteenth class on to greater things.

These have been our lofty aims. It remains for the future to judge our results. However, we feel safe to say that as the cover is opened and the pages turned again and again, the memories revived will more than repay our efforts.

So, with pride, we present the 1938 "Clinic" to the graduates, students, faculty and friends of the Jefferson Medical College.

Bernard J. Houston,
Editor-in-Chief.

F O R E W O R D



- BOOK ITHE COLLEGE
- BOOK IICLASSES
- BOOK IIIFEATURES
- BOOK IVFRATERNITIES
- BOOK VSOCIETIES
- BOOK VIVARIA

C O N T E N T S

*The
Hippocratic
Oath*

THE OATH



SWEAR

by Apollo the physician and
Esculapius & Health & All heal & all the gods & goddesses
that according to my ability & judgement

I WILL KEEP THIS OATH

& this stipulation—to reckon him who taught me this Art
equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance
with him & relieve his necessities if required, to look upon
his offspring in the same footing as my own Brothers & to teach them this Art,
if they shall wish to learn it.

WITHOUT FEE OR STIPULATION

What by precept lecture & every other mode of instruction, I
will impart a knowledge of the Art to my own sons & those of my
teachers, & to disciples bound by a stipulation & oath

ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF MEDICINE

but to none others. I will follow the system of regimen which
according to my ability & judgement, I consider

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MY PATIENTS

I abstain from whatever is deleterious & mischievous. I will give
no deadly medicine to any one if asked nor suggest any such
counsel. In like manner I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce
abortion.

**WITH PURITY & WITH HOLINESS I WILL
PASS MY LIFE & PRACTICE MY ART**


I will not cut persons laboring under the stone, but will leave this to be
done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses
I enter, I will go into them for the benefit of the sick & will abstain from
every voluntary act of mischief & corruption. **AND FURTHER**
from the seduction of females or males of freemen & slaves.

Whatever in connection with my professional
practice or not in connection with it, I see or hear
in the life of men which ought not to be spoken
of abroad, **I WILL NOT DIVULGE**


as reckoning that all such should be kept secret.
While I continue to keep this Oath unviolated,
may it be granted to me to enjoy life & the practice
of the Art respected by all men in all times!

But should I trespass & violate this Oath,
may the reverse be my lot!





BOOK ONE



"It was an axiom when I was a student that if you would really like and understand Anatomy you must go to McClellan's demonstrations. I was charmed with his teaching. His perfect familiarity with his subject, the beauty of his dissections, the clearness of his demonstrations, the pictures which he drew on the board with such marvelous speed, accuracy and dexterity, excited the warmest admiration of his class. His anatomy was art. He dissected a body as a great sculptor would carve a statue."

—Memoir of George McClellan, by J. Chalmers
DaCosta, M.D.

GEORGE McCLELLAN

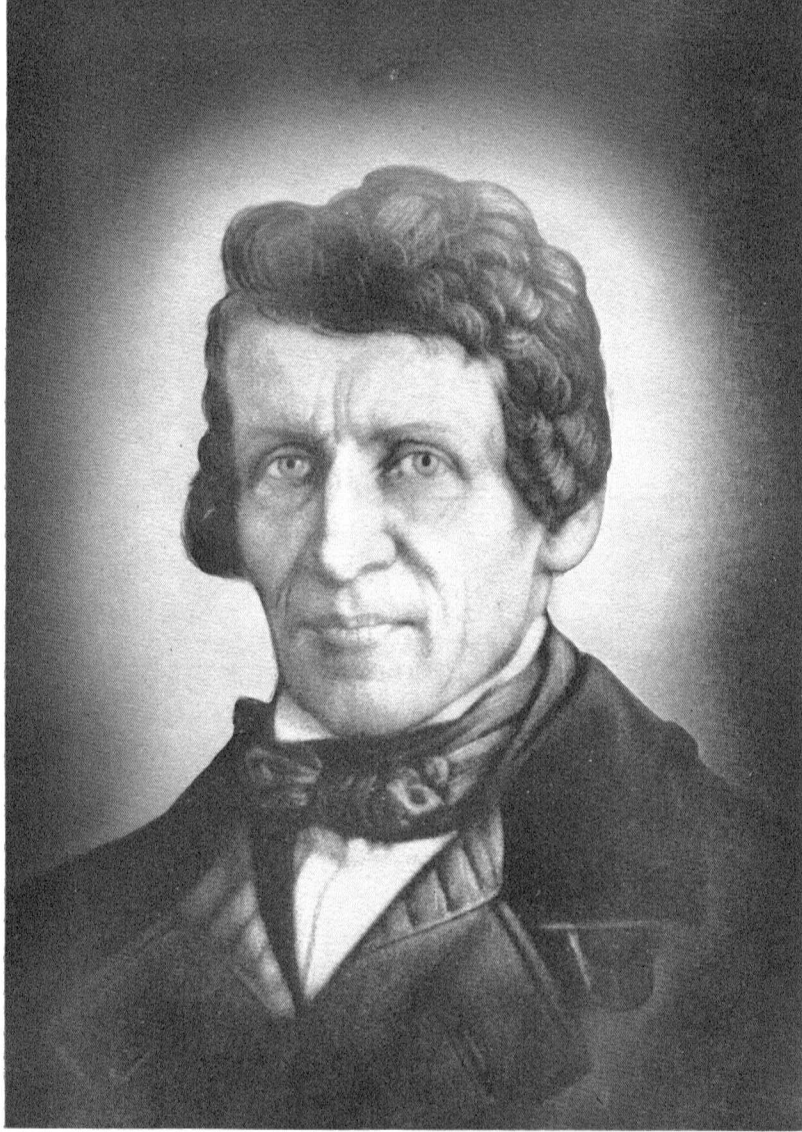
1796-1847

Founder of Jefferson—1825

One of the most extraordinary surgeons America has ever produced. Educated in New England schools, Yale College, and the University of Pennsylvania. He displayed a "singular clearness of perception, and readiness and activity in the acquisition of knowledge." Avid reader—ardent experimenter—"each corpse in the dead-house was marked by his autopsy and surgical operations."

Shortly after starting in practice he opened a dissecting-room with private courses in anatomy and surgery. He then conceived the idea of founding a new medical school. Thought and action were simultaneous with him, and so in the winter of 1825, he made his memorable ride to Harrisburg and obtained the Charter for the Jefferson Medical College. Clinical instruction was originated by him. The school quickly grew and rapidly became an outstanding medical institution. He held the Lectureship in Surgery until 1838, when the Board of Trustees completely re-organized the faculty.

The remainder of his life was devoted to his tremendous private practice, which attracted patients from all parts of the world. Death met him suddenly in the midst of his productive work, but the great institution which he founded carries on his noble tradition.



• THE COLLEGE

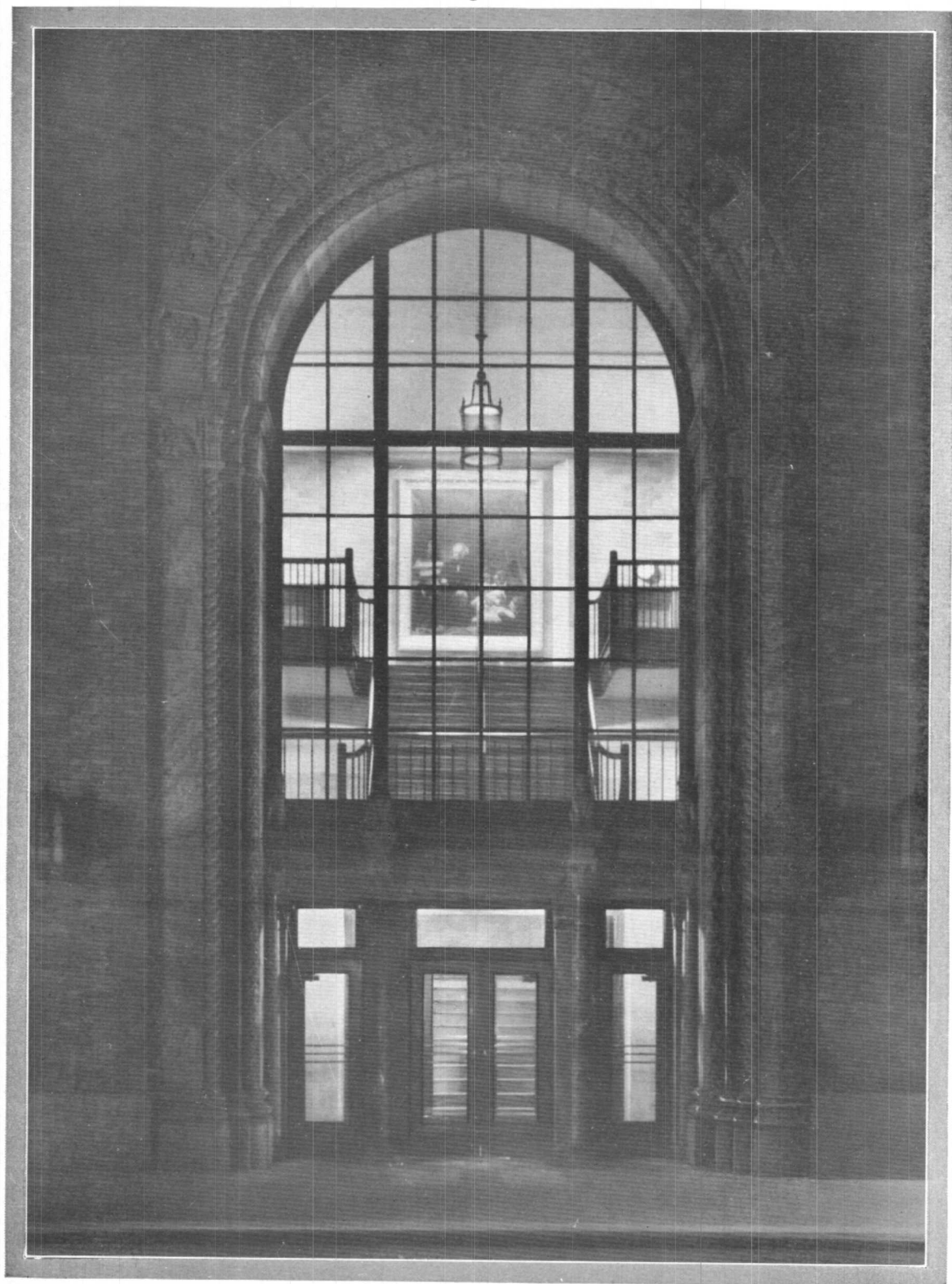
THE STORY OF JEFFERSON . .

To trace the beginning of Jefferson Medical College, one must go back to the early days of the "Philadelphia Medical Society," which owed its origin to Dr. Benjamin Rush. Its membership consisted of practicing physicians, the majority of the medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and undergraduates of talent. It was primarily a society for the discussion of medical problems. At that time Philadelphia was the only medical center in the country; and it was evident to those who gave thought to the question, that if Philadelphia were to remain as such, it would be necessary to establish another medical school. The one institution was not adequate to accommodate the increasing number of medical students that were annually attracted to Philadelphia. There was also a considerable difference of opinion among the profession, in Philadelphia, or elsewhere, in regard to medical doctrine. This difference in creed added fire to the debates of the Medical Society and indicated beyond a question of doubt, that if another school were organized, there was enough talent outside the University to fill the different chairs with eminent medical men.

After a number of unsuccessful attempts to obtain legislative authority to organize a second independent school, the adventure became a reality in 1824. In this year Doctors George McClellan, John Eberle, Joseph Klapp and Jacob Green, to circumvent this difficulty, communicated with the Trustees of the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, proposing a plan for a medical department at Philadelphia in which these four should be part of the faculty. Dr. George McClellan was one of the foremost surgeons of his day; Dr. John Eberle was a widely known author of medicine and therapeutics. Both were graduates of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. Dr. Joseph Klapp was a celebrated Philadelphia physician, and Jacob Green, the first Professor of Chemistry in Princeton University, and later at Jefferson, received his medical degree at that time from the Yale College in Connecticut. The Trustees of Jefferson College reacted favorably to the proposal and established a medical faculty of six chairs in the city of Philadelphia as a constituent part of Jefferson College under the name of the Jefferson Medical College.

In the organization of the first faculty, Dr. Joseph Klapp resigned, and in 1825 the professorships were filled as follows: John Eberle, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Benjamin Rush Rhees, M.D., Materia Medica and Institutes, and first Dean; Jacob Green, Chemistry; Nathan R. Smith, M.D., Anatomy; Francis S. Beattie, M.D., Midwifery; George McClellan, M.D., Surgery. The little faculty was without endowment with which to build, so it rented the old "Tivoli Theatre," now 518 Locust St., renovated its interior to suit their purpose and announced a course of lectures for the winter of 1825-26.

The first class consisted of one hundred and seven students, and the



DOORWAY OF THE COLLEGE AT NIGHT

diploma was conferred upon but twenty of them in May, by a writ of mandamus obtained from court through the strenuous efforts and after the famous ride of Dr. George McClellan to Harrisburg, since the charter of the College at Canonsburg had not yet been amended so as to permit it to confer the medical degree.

The following year, the old theatre building proved to be entirely inadequate. Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D.D., a member of the Board of Trustees, advanced the money to erect a suitable building to be leased by the College. The building was constructed upon a lot situated on Tenth Street, between what are now called Sansom and Moravian Streets. A few years later the building was altered and enlarged.

At the Legislative session of the spring of 1838 a charter was obtained creating the "Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia" an independent corporation "with the same powers and restrictions as the University of Pennsylvania," and the Trustees holding office at that time were re-appointed with "power to increase their number to fifteen," and to be self-elective.

From time to time vacancies in the faculty had been filled for short periods by men of unusual ability. Their stay was short enough to doom to failure, it seemed, an institution whose history was spotted by such extraordinary vicissitudes, due primarily to disagreements among the faculty. But the institution outlived those times of bitter opposition, surmounted poverty and domestic contention, and with the Faculty of 1841 had reached the maturity of its powers and gained the confidence of both the public and the medical profession. One of the foremost features of the institution which contributed to its popularity as well as to its usefulness, was its clinic established by the actual founder of the College, Dr. George McClellan. Major operations of the most difficult type were performed before the class by such skilled operators as Dr. Joseph Pancoast and Dr. Thomas D. Mutter. In 1846 those attending clinic on that particular day witnessed the first anesthetic use of ether in Philadelphia demonstrated by Dr. Thomas D. Mutter. At this time the surgical clinic occupied two floors of a building adjoining the College on the North.

Dr. Thomas D. Mutter resigned in 1856 because of failing health. His successor as Professor of Surgery was Dr. Samuel D. Gross, formerly Professor in the University of Louisville, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of the class of 1828. Dr. Gross had made a great reputation as a surgeon, writer and lecturer. He was a skilled operator, a good diagnostician and well versed in Pathology. As a lecturer he was superb and held the attention of his listeners, not alone because they were interested in what he had to say, but by the way he said it. His presence was imposing, his gestures animated and his manner sincere. Consecrated to a work in which he excelled, he lived to receive world-wide recognition and died with a lasting name.

A daily clinic was established in the sixties which greatly broadened the clinical opportunities. The medical cases were allotted to the skillful considerations of Dr. J. M. DaCosta, lecturer on Clinical Medicine.

In the early seventies the state legislature appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to the Trustees of Jefferson Medical College for the endowment of a new hospital. Large private subscriptions were made by the Alumni, organized as an Active Association about this time, and others for the same purpose. The hospital was built on land acquired adjacent to the College. At the same time the college buildings were enlarged and improved and a number of new laboratories equipped. The Hospital was formally opened on September 17, 1877. At the time of its completion this newer Jefferson Hospital represented the most advanced ideas in hospital construction. An additional one hundred thousand dollars was given to the institution by state appropriation in the following year. This same year a pathological museum was created in connection with the hospital.

That medical students today are allowed to completely dissect the human body is due to the efforts of Dr. W. S. Forbes, a Demonstrator and later Professor of Anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, who fought, struggled and stood trial for grave-snatching in 1882 before enough impetus was produced for the passing of laws legalizing dissection and enabling the procurement of a sufficiency of cadavers.

The year 1882 also marked the resignation from the Chair of Surgery of the illustrious Samuel D. Gross. To his place were appointed Samuel W. Gross, his son, who carried on the high standards of his father, and Dr. J. H. Brinton, who had achieved distinction as a surgeon in the Civil War. As Dr. Brinton later said, "It took two pegs to fill one hole."

At this time the attendance of the school passed the six hundred mark and the graduating class numbered about two hundred and fifty. The students followed a two year course of study culminating in the presentation of a Thesis before graduation. In 1885, the Thesis requirement was relegated

STUDENTS' LOUNGE





NORTH LECTURE ROOM

to the scrap heap, and no longer did students have to "write a composition." At this time, however, there were instituted written final examinations in all courses. Another great change was the establishment of a three year college curriculum in 1890.

The following year was marked by the retiring from the Chair of Medicine of the renowned teacher and clinician, Dr. J. M. DaCosta who became Emeritus Professor and whose place was filled by Dr. James C. Wilson. Dr. Wilson was sole Professor of Medicine until the re-organization in 1904 when Dr. S. Solis-Cohen joined him on the faculty as Clinical Professor of Medicine, and he held the professorship until 1912, when Dr. Thomas McCrae became the first Magee Professor of Medicine. Dr. McCrae had been an associate of Sir William Osler. He was one of the few foreigners to deliver the Lumleian Lectures in London. He advocated and practiced constant and intimate contact with small groups of students. He knew just what the student needed and was admirably equipped to meet this requirement.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow who had seen service as Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics was also made an Emeritus Professor at this time. It is interesting to note that seven of the Deans of the Faculty have been chosen from the Department of Therapeutics including our present Dean, Dr. Ross V. Patterson. Dr. Bartholow was succeeded by the witty, eloquent Dr. Hobart Amory Hare, the last man to hold office as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; for upon his death in 1931 the work was divided by the Departments of Pharmacology under Dr. C. M. Gruber, and Therapeutics under Dr. E. Quin Thornton.

Within 12 months there was another division of departmental work. Dr. Theophilus Parvin who had established the first real clinic and maternity at Jefferson was the last man to hold the combined Chair of Obstetrics and



ENTRANCE TO THE
ASSEMBLY HALL

Gynecology. A separate chair of Gynecology was created and first occupied by Dr. E. E. Montgomery under whose direction students were for the first time allowed to examine gynecologic patients in the clinic. Dr. Theophilus Parvin was succeeded by the internationally famous Dr. E. P. Davis, one of the first to use X-ray in the diagnosis of pregnancy and in whose tenure of office the Wharton Street Dispensary was established. In 1893, Obstetrics, the "mother department," gave origin to another offshoot—the department of Pediatrics under Dr. Edwin E. Graham.

Then in 1895, came two events which have greatly influenced the course of Jefferson's History. First, to keep pace with the rapidity of expanding science, and medical knowledge, the system of studies was lengthened to four years. In this step Jefferson was indeed a pioneer, being in advance of her rival institutions. On June 1, she threw off the guise of "proprietary school," assumed since her founding, to let the Board of Trustees control the properties and govern her policies with the advisement of the Faculty. Under this more corporate form of existence, endowments were more easily secured. With the appropriations by the state, and contributions from Trustees, Alumni, and friends, under the superb leadership of their President, William N. Potter, the Board of Trustees devoted untiring efforts and energies to building and outfitting the various departments of the college. First came the Hospital Annex, then Laboratory improvements, and then the Medical Hall and finally

the new Hospital which, at the time of the opening of the Medical Hall in 1899, was still under construction.

About this time the Faculty Chair of Pathology and Bacteriology was created and Dr. W. M. L. Coplin was elected to fill it. He is remembered for the work he did in the organization and development of the Medical Museum, the organization of the Jefferson Unit of the U. S. Army, and for the installation of the first X-ray machine in Jefferson in 1898.

At first, X-ray work was limited to fractures, bone diseases, foreign bodies, stones and gross lung lesions. The scope of the X-ray was gradually increased to serve all other departments in diagnosis, treatment or both. Jefferson's advancement in this field was in the hands of Dr. Willis F. Manges, "pioneer investigator who in his alma mater during a period of thirty years advanced the Science of Roentgenology in Diagnosis and Treatment."

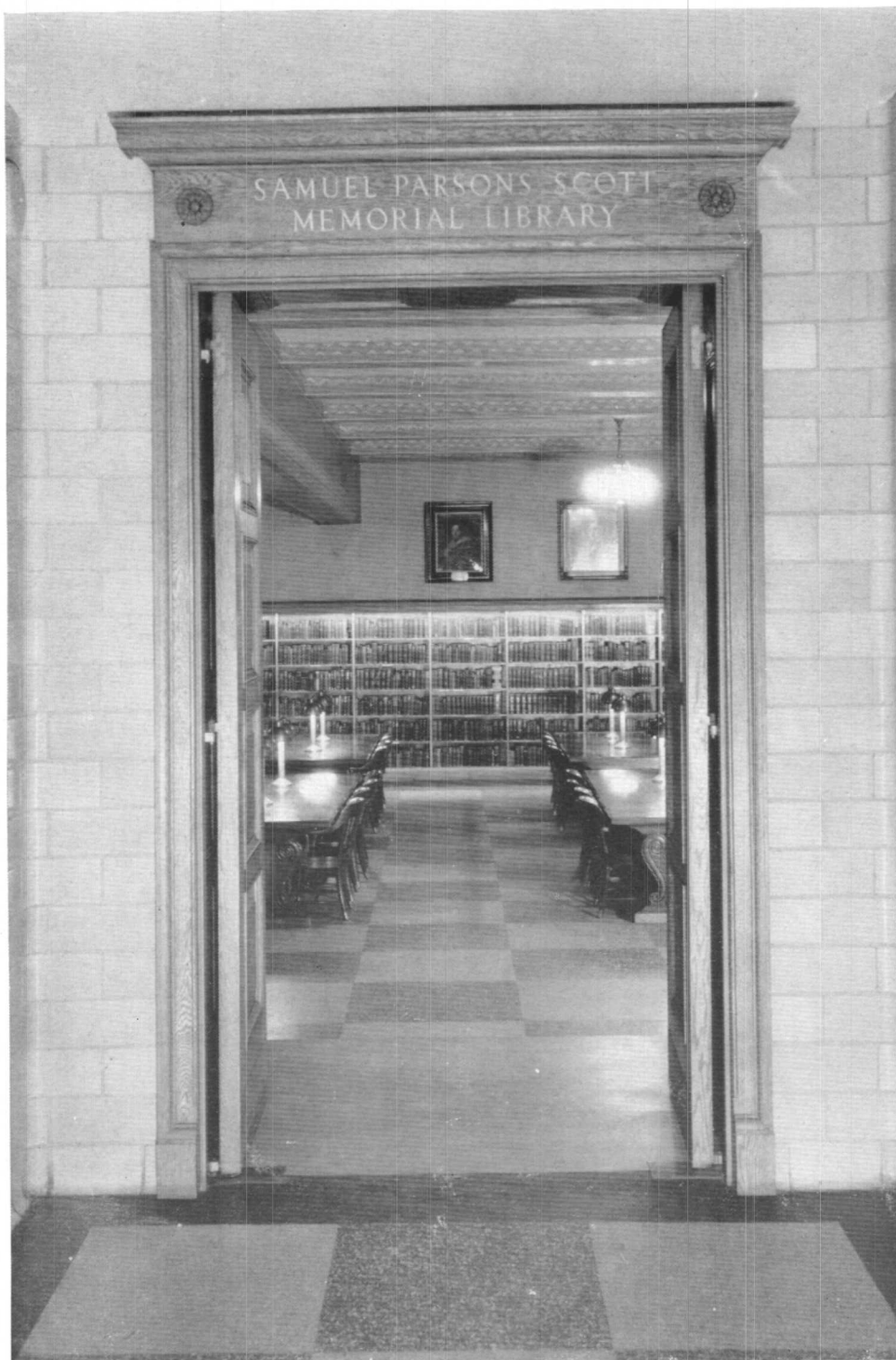
1900 marks the retirement of Dr. William Williams Keen, America's first Brain Surgeon. His place was taken by Dr. John Chalmers DaCosta whose accomplishments were many. As a surgeon his work was unsurpassed; he was a fascinating master of the art of teaching; he had "the technical knowledge of the professional raconteur"; he was the leading amateur fireman of Philadelphia. Fires and firemen were his hobby. Under the Deanship of Dr. J. W. Holland, compiler of an excellent short history of the school in 1904, the Faculty was enlarged to 23 members by the inclusion of the Clinical Professors. Several new departments made their appearance, which in their formative years and future life gave much of the color to the story of the School.

One of these was the Department of Laryngology. The Laryngological Clinic at Jefferson Hospital was one of the first to be established in the United States, owing its inception to Dr. J. Solis-Cohen who was the recognized leader in the field in this country and whose book on the "Diseases of the Throat and Nasal Passages" was the first systematic study of the subject in the English language. In 1917, when Dr. Chevalier Jackson was elected to the Chair of Laryngology, Jefferson became the center for Bronchoscopy. The first Bronchoscopic Clinic in the U. S. was here instituted and in 1924 a separate department of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy was created.

Then there was the department of Otology, the first professor being Dr. S. MacCuen Smith who previously had served under Dr. Turnbull. Dr. Turnbull, Aural Surgeon of the Hospital, performed the first mastoid operation in America.

As first professor of the Department of Physiology and Hygiene appears Dr. Albert Brubaker to whom goes the credit for the excellence and completeness of the first student laboratory. In 1909 the Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene was set up separately under the guidance of Professor Randle C. Rosenberger.

Other new Departments appearing at this time under full professorships were Orthopedic Surgery, under Dr. J. Augustus Wilson; Dermatology, under



ENTRANCE TO THE LIBRARY

Dr. Henry W. Stelwagon; and Genito-Urinary Diseases, under Dr. Orville Horwitz, that debonair Beau Brummel of the faculty from 1905 to 1912.

The new General Hospital was completed and opened in 1907. It is a ten-story, fire-proofed, roof-gardened building containing all the requirements of sanitary science and being adapted as far as possible to the purposes of teaching. The Jefferson Medical College Hospital is administered by the same Board of Trustees as the College, and the Staff is composed of members of the Faculty and their Assistants which gives Jefferson students unusual opportunity to correlate taught theory with actual practice under the same supervision.

In 1911, with the addition of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy, the Wharton Street Dispensary, and with the addition of the Department of the Diseases of the Chest on Pine Street in 1913, the wave of expansion spread still farther. To the Hospital proper was added the Samuel Gustine Thompson Annex in 1924, which features the new Clinical Amphitheatre (seating 550), the Obstetrical Department, Bronchoscopic Ward and the new Clinical Laboratory on the roof.

In D.B.I., which adequately houses the Departments of General and Practical Anatomy, Histology and Embryology, under the regime of Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer, authority on the paranasal sinuses, the school has become famous for its methods of teaching and Anatomy has reached its greatest importance at Jefferson.

In the World War, Jefferson as a unit maintained and equipped Base Hospital No. 38 under Dr. Coplin and contributed 1462 graduates and 370 undergraduates who served in all capacities in the great conflict. A bronze tablet in the College Building testifies to the patriotism of Jefferson's men who "gave full measure of devotion to their country that civilization might endure."

In 1929 the present College Building, imposing in its architecture, resplendent in its furnishings, equipped with a beautiful library, and with every facility for modern laboratory and didactic teaching was opened and occupied. To this in 1931 was added the adjoining Curtis Clinic, named in the honor of its donor. The College and the Out-Patient Building, representing investments of over \$3,000,000, are an imposing unit. Complemented by the Jefferson Hospital and Hospital Annex, they are constantly in use for the performance of service in the care of the sick and in the education of those who would take up that care.

May Jefferson long continue in her great work; and may every act of every person connected with her bring her honor and to her fame redound.

Seymour I. Cole,
Harrison F. English.



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President of the Board of Trustees

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ROSS V. PATTERSON

SUTHERLAND M. PREVOST PROFESSOR OF THERAPEUTICS

GRADUATE of Chenet's Institute, New Orleans; two years Washington University, St. Louis; M.D., Jefferson Medical College, Class of 1904; Sc.D., LaSalle College, 1931; Sc.D., Colgate University, 1932.

Resident Physician, Assistant Physician, Assistant Chief Resident Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1904-1906. Sub-Dean (1906-1916) and Dean (1916-) Jefferson Medical College, Lecturer and Teacher in the Department of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, 1906-1927, at which later date, Associate Professor of Medicine. Visiting Physician to the Episcopal Hospital (1912-1927); Visiting Physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital (1916-1927), Consulting Physician since 1930.

President of the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, 1922-25. President of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1930-1931. President of the Association of American Medical Colleges, 1933-1935. Member of the Commission to Study the Laws Relating to the Healing Art, 1928-1930. Member of Commission to Study and Report upon Occupational Diseases in Pennsylvania, 1932. Member, Medical Advisory Board, State Department of Health, 1930-1934. Member of the American Therapeutic Society, College of Physicians, American Heart Association.

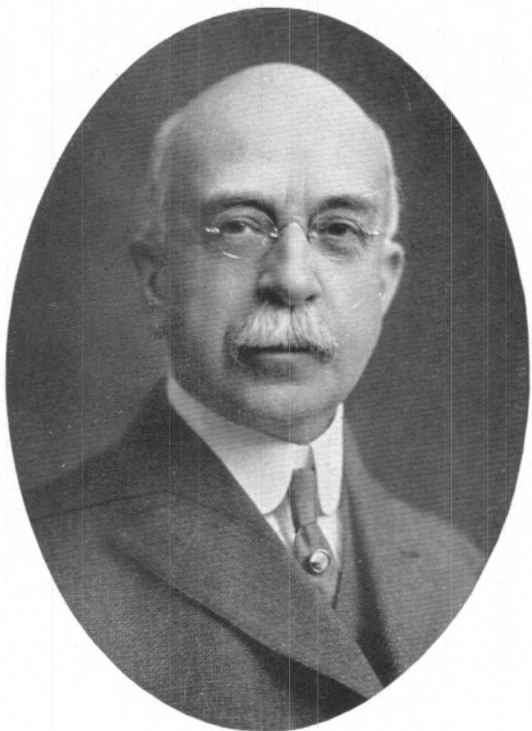
During the World War, member of the Medical Reserve Corps, the Philadelphia Auxiliary, the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Council on National Defense; Vice-President of the Jefferson Advisory Board; at present Lieutenant-Colonel, M.R.C., U.S.A.

Contributor to medical literature, particularly on subjects dealing with cardiac and renal affections.



EDWIN E. GRAHAM, M.D.

Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Children



ALBERT P. BRUBAKER, M.D., LL.D.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology and
Medical Jurisprudence

SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN, M.D., Sc.D.
Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine



JOHN H. GIBBON, M.D.
Emeritus Professor of Surgery and
of Clinical Surgery





E. QUIN THORNTON, M.D.

Emeritus Professor of Therapeutics



FIELDING O. LEWIS, M.D.

Emeritus Professor of Laryngology



P. BROOKE BLAND, M.D.

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics



Randle C. Rosenberger

PROFESSOR OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND BACTERIOLOGY, 1909

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1894.

Assistant Demonstrator of Histology under Dr. Charles S. Hearne and Assistant in the Outpatient Children's Department, under Professor E. E. Graham, 1894; in 1895 and 1896 was Assistant Demonstrator of Normal and Pathological Histology and Assistant in Diseases of the Heart and Lungs under Professor Mays at the Philadelphia Polyclinic; in 1897 was appointed Demonstrator of Normal Histology and Bacteriology, 1898-1901; Assistant Pathologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital under Professor W. M. L. Coplin, and in 1898 and 1899, Demonstrator of Histology, Morbid Anatomy and Bacteriology; in 1900, Demonstrator of Bacteriology and Curator of the Museum of Jefferson Medical College; 1902, Associate in Bacteriology, Jefferson Medical College; 1903, Director of the Clinical Laboratory of the Philadelphia General Hospital, until 1919; 1904-1908, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, Jefferson Medical College; 1909, Lecturer on Hygiene, Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, then Professor of Preventive Medicine at Women's Medical College until 1915; elected Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Jefferson Medical College, 1909 (in 1924 the title was changed to Professor of Preventive Medicine and Bacteriology); appointed a member of the Milk Commission of the City of Philadelphia by Mayor Reyburn, 1910; member of Pneumonia Commission, City of Philadelphia, 1916; and Consulting Clinical Pathologist, Philadelphia General Hospital.



J. Parsons Schaeffer

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND DIRECTOR OF THE DANIEL BAUGH INSTITUTE OF
ANATOMY OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1914

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1907. Ph.D., Cornell University, 1911;
M.A. (Hon.), Yale University, 1913. Sc.D. (Hon.), Susquehanna University,
1925.

Instructor of Anatomy, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, Cornell University,
1907-1911; Assistant Professor of Anatomy, 1911-1912, and Professor of Anatomy
at Yale University, 1912-1914.

Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Sigma Xi, 1908; Fellow, American Association
for Advancement of Science; American Anatomists; American Genetic Society;
Academy of Natural Sciences, American Medical Association; College of Physi-
cians, American Philosophical Society; Corresponding Fellow, American Laryn-
gological Associations, etc.

Author of: *The Cavum Nasi in Man*, 1910; *Outlines and Directions for the
Dissection of the Human Body*, 1911; *The Nose and Olfactory Organ*, 1920;
The Respiratory System: Morris Anatomy, 1923-1927-1932; Contributor, *Special
Cytology*, 1928, second edition, 1932; Contributor, *The Nose, Throat, and Ear
and Their Diseases*; many papers and monographs in scientific journals.



J. Torrance Rugh

JAMES EDWARDS PROFESSOR OF ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY, 1918

B.A., Adrian College, Michigan, 1889. M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1892. Gettysburg College, LL.D., 1930.

Taught continuously at Jefferson since 1909; Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1914-1919. Entered the United States Army Service as First Lieutenant; in 1918 was promoted through a Captaincy and Majorship and in 1919 was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Was Senior Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to all Camps and Base Hospitals in the United States. In October 1918, was made Director of Orthopedic Instruction in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Honorably discharged from the service, April 15, 1919, and commissioned as Colonel in Medical Officers Reserve Corps, U.S.A. Elected to the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery in 1918. Has published many articles on varied orthopedic subjects; assisted in writing the orthopedic portion in DaCosta's Surgery, eighth edition; wrote the report of prophylactic work of Orthopedic Surgery in the late war for the Surgeon-General's History of the War and numerous articles on foot disabilities among soldiers.



Frank C. Knowles

PROFESSOR OF DERMATOLOGY, 1919

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1902.

Formerly Assistant Professor of Dermatology, Medical School, University of Pennsylvania and Clinical Professor of Dermatology, Woman's Medical College. Dermatologist to the Presbyterian and Pennsylvania Hospitals. Consulting Dermatologist to the Church Home for Children, Baptist Orphanage and Southern Home for Destitute Children. Member of American Dermatological Society.

War Record: In active service, May 15, 1917, to May 26, 1919; twenty-three months' overseas service. Dermatologist to the British General Hospital No. 16 (Pennsylvania Base Hospital No. 10), Le Trevot, France, seventeen months; Consultant in Dermatology, American Expeditionary Forces, six months. Started with rank of First Lieutenant and went through the grades of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and became Colonel in the Medical Reserves.

Author of book, Diseases of the Skin. Wrote the section on the Diseases of the Skin Affecting the American Expeditionary Forces, for the Permanent War Records.

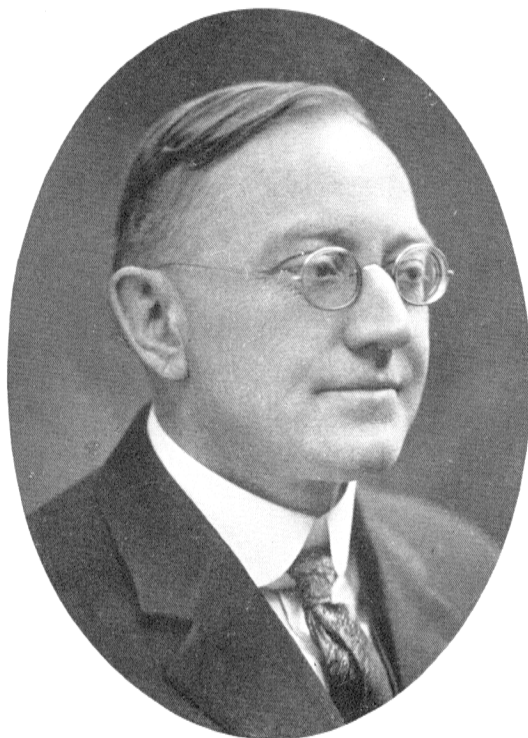
**Brooke M. Anspach**

PROFESSOR OF GYNECOLOGY, 1921

Lafayette College, Class of 1896. M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1897.

Attending Gynecologist, Jefferson Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist, Bryn Mawr Hospital. Formerly Associate in Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania, 1910-1921. Assistant Gynecologist, University Hospital, 1914-1921. Gynecologist and Obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital and to the Stetson Hospital, 1914-1921. Treasurer, American Gynecological Society, 1922. President American Gynecological Society, 1934. Counsellor, American Gynecological Club, 1924. Chairman, 1914, and Secretary, 1910-1914, of the Section of Obstetric Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery of the American Medical Association. President of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, 1925. Board of Governors, American College of Surgeons, 1924-1927; 1930-1933, Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; A.M.P.O. Fraternity; John Morgan Society; Reserve Corps, University of Pennsylvania Base Hospital.

Author of Textbook, Gynecology, 1921; fifth edition, 1934. Contributor to Martin's Surgical Diagnosis, Hare's Modern Treatment, Kelly-Noble Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Wilson's Internal Medicine. Contributions to gynecological and obstetrical literature include: Hemorrhagic Uteri; Myopathic Uterine Hemorrhage; The Torsion of Tubal Enlargements; Teratoma Strumosum; Thyroideale Ovarii; etc.



H. E. Radasch

PROFESSOR OF HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY, 1921

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1901. B.Sc., University of Iowa, 1895. M.Sc., University of Iowa, 1897.

Professor of Inorganic Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratories of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1897-1898; started as Demonstrator of Histology and Embryology in the Jefferson Medical College in 1901; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years; Demonstrator of Visceral Anatomy for five years; Assistant Professor of Biology for four years (during the time a pre-medical course was offered at Jefferson); Demonstrator of Histology and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and later Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the same institution; Instructor of Anatomy for five years in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Member of the American Association of Anatomists; Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity, 1900; Alpha Omega Alpha; Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Medical Club of Philadelphia.

Assisted in two revisions of Gray's Anatomy; Author of Manual of Anatomy; Manual of Histology; numerous articles especially on Muscular Anomalies, Red Blood Cells, Acid Cells of the Stomach, Composition of Compact Bone, the Effect of Ligation of Blood Vessels (with Dr. Schaeffer), a Contribution to the Teratology of Domestic Animals, Effect of Current upon the Brain in Legal Electrocution, Superfetation, Senility of Bone; contributed fifteen articles to the Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.

**Edward L. Bauer**

PROFESSOR OF PEDIATRICS, 1926

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1914.

Interne, General Service, Germantown Hospital; Interne, Contagious Diseases, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases; Interne, Pediatrics, Children's Seashore House, Atlantic City; Chief Resident, Children's Hospital of the Mary J. Drexel, Philadelphia, Pa.

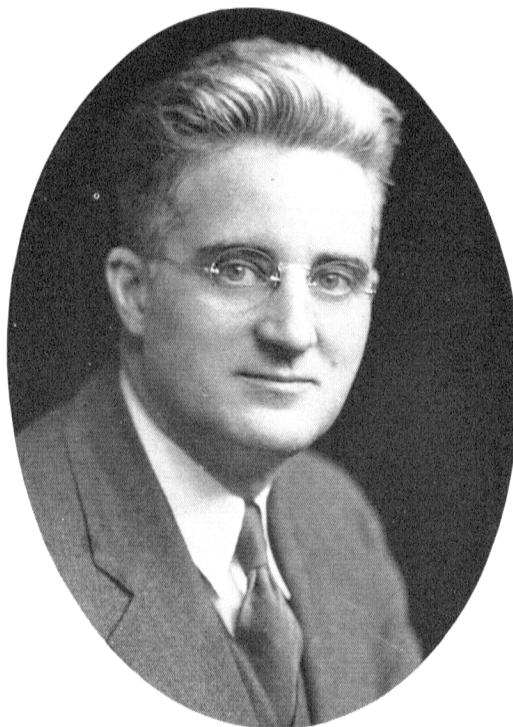
Post-Graduate Work in Clinics in Boston, New York, and Baltimore.

Hospital Services other than Jefferson: Consulting Pediatricist to the Germantown Hospital; Pediatricist to the Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Pa.; Consulting Pediatricist to St. Christopher's Hospital for Children; formerly Assistant Pediatricist to the Children's Hospital of the Mary J. Drexel, Philadelphia General Hospital, and Pediatricist to the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

Former Immunologist to the Bureau of Health, Department of Public Health, Philadelphia; Director of Health Services at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Member: College of Physicians of Philadelphia; American Medical Association; Pennsylvania Medical Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Pediatric Society; President, 1925-1927; Society of American Teachers of Pediatrics; American Academy of Pediatrics; Honorary Member of the Pediatric Society of Uruguay.

Publications: Author of section on Care and Diseases of the Newborn, in the Encyclopedia of Medicine as well as numerous contributions to current medical literature.



J. Earl Thomas

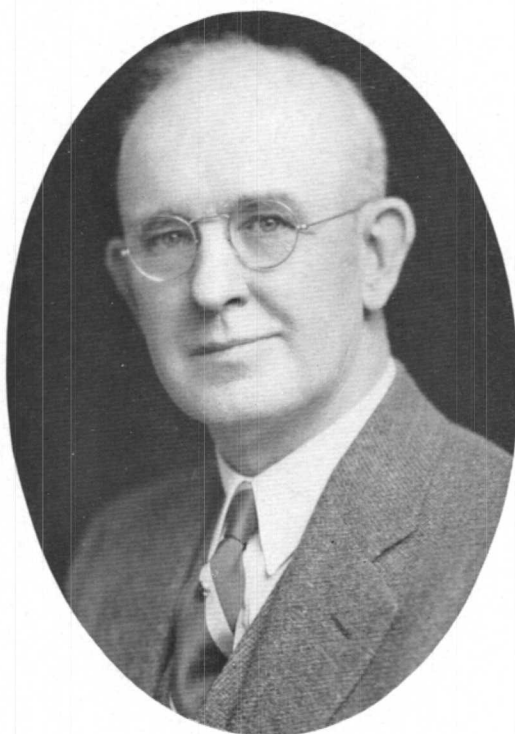
PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY, 1927

B.S., M.D., St. Louis University School of Medicine, 1918; M.S., 1914.

Assistant in Physiology, St. Louis University School of Medicine, 1914-1918. Instructor in Physiology, 1918-1920. Appointed Assistant Professor of Physiology in 1920. Associate Professor of Physiology, West Virginia University, School of Medicine, 1920-1921. Returned to St. Louis University as Associate Professor of Physiology in 1921, and served until 1927. Appointed Professor of Physiology in the Jefferson Medical College, 1927.

Member of the American Physiological Society; Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; Philadelphia College of Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Physiological Society of Philadelphia; American Gastroenterological Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Alpha Omega Alpha, Phi Chi, and Sigma Xi Fraternities.

Publications comprise reports original investigations in the field of gastrointestinal physiology, physiology of smooth muscle, the autonomic nerves and Pharmacology.



Virgil Holland Moon

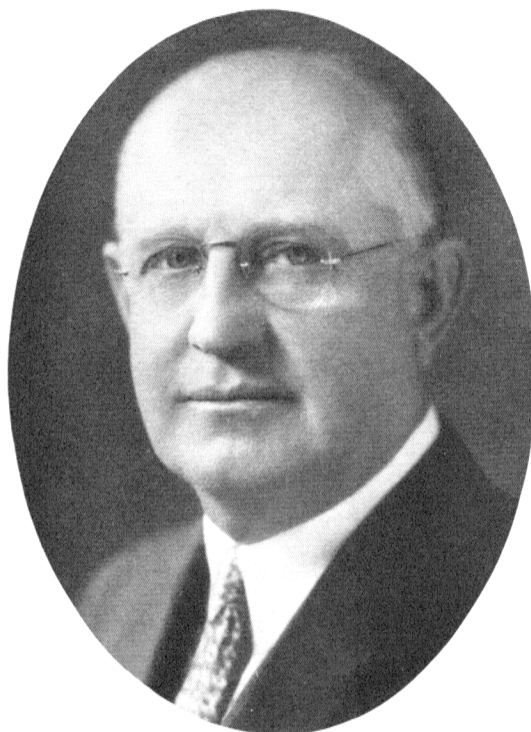
PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY, 1927

A.B., M.Sc., Kansas State University, M.D., Rush Medical College, 1913.

Research Fellow, John McCormick Institute, 1911-1914; Chief Pathologist, Indianapolis City Hospital, 1914-1922; Pathologist, Indiana University Hospitals, 1914-1927; Professor at Indiana University School of Medicine, 1914-1927; Representative for U.S.A. International Association for Geographic Pathology.

Ex-President, Pathological Society of Philadelphia; member of Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; Philadelphia Pathological Society; American Medical Association; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; American Society for Experimental Pathology; International Association for Geographic Pathology.

Publications: Numerous articles embodying the results of experiments in various fields of pathology, and particularly concerning cirrhosis, circulatory phenomena, shock, etc.



Charles E. G. Shannon

PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, 1927

A.B., Colby College, 1899. M.D., Jefferson Medical College in 1902. Interne in Pottsville Hospital, 1902-1903; pursued course of training in Ophthalmology at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1903-1904.

Clinical Assistant, Chief Clinical Assistant and Assistant Ophthalmologist, respectively, at Jefferson Medical College since 1904.

Instructor, Demonstrator, Associate, Professor of Ophthalmology, Jefferson Medical College, successively since 1904.

Attending Ophthalmologist, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1920-1929; Attending Ophthalmologist, War Veterans' Hospital, No. 49, Gray's Ferry, since 1920; Ophthalmologist, Presbyterian Orphanage; in Medical Service of the United States Army from September, 1917, to February, 1919.

Member of State and Philadelphia County Medical Societies; College of Physicians, American Ophthalmological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; Medical Club and American Medical Association.

Author of numerous papers presented at the Section on Ophthalmology, College of Physicians, State Medical and American Ophthalmological Societies.



Louis H. Clerf

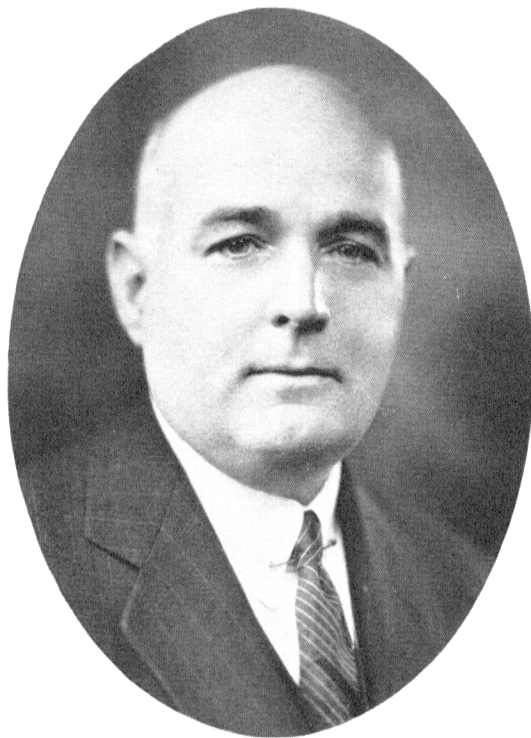
PROFESSOR OF BRONCHOSCOPY AND LARYNGOLOGY, 1930

Graduated, Jefferson Medical College, 1912. Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1912-1914. Chief Resident, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1914-1915. Past Assistant Professor, Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Hospital Connections: Attending Bronchoscopist, Jefferson Hospital; Bronchoscopist, Pennsylvania Hospital, Germantown Hospital, Jewish Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital.

Societies: Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Philadelphia Laryngological Society; Fellow, College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; American Bronchoscopic Society; American College of Surgeons; American Laryngological Association; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; American Association of Thoracic Surgery; Association Military Surgeons; American College of Physicians.

Numerous Contributions to Medical Literature.



Thomas A. Shallow

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, 1930

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1911; Interne and Chief Resident Physician in Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1911-1914; Chief of Surgical Clinic, Division "A," Jefferson Hospital, 1918-1930; Assistant Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1914-1924.

Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Surgeon, Jefferson Hospital; Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1924-1928; Neuro-Surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital since 1930.

Member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; Captain of the United States Medical Corps; Board of Directors of City Trusts, Philadelphia.

Author of numerous papers on Surgical topics.



George Russell Bancroft

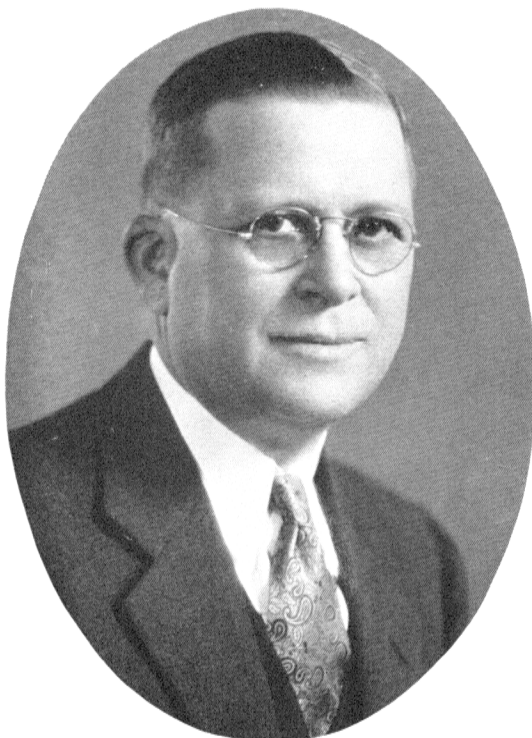
PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY, 1931

A.B., Acadia College, 1906. A.M., Yale College, 1914. Ph.D., Yale Graduate School, 1917. D.Sc., Acadia College, 1934.

Science Master, Halifax Academy, Nova Scotia, 1907-1913; Student in Yale College, 1913-1914; Assistant in Kent Laboratory, Yale University, 1914-1917; Silliman Fellow, 1916-1917; Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., 1917-1918; Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry, West Virginia University, 1920-1923; Post-graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1920 and 1924; Associate Professor of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, West Virginia University, 1923-1924; Professor of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, West Virginia University, 1924-1931; Post-graduate work at Yale, 1929.

Member: American Chemical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Association of University Professors; Physiological Society of Philadelphia; Franklin Institute; Theta Kappa Psi Fraternity.

Publications: The Preparation of Esters Derived from Substituted Alcohols and the Effect of Their Constitution upon the Rate of Hydrolysis. Articles in various chemical and scientific journals.



Charles M. Gruber

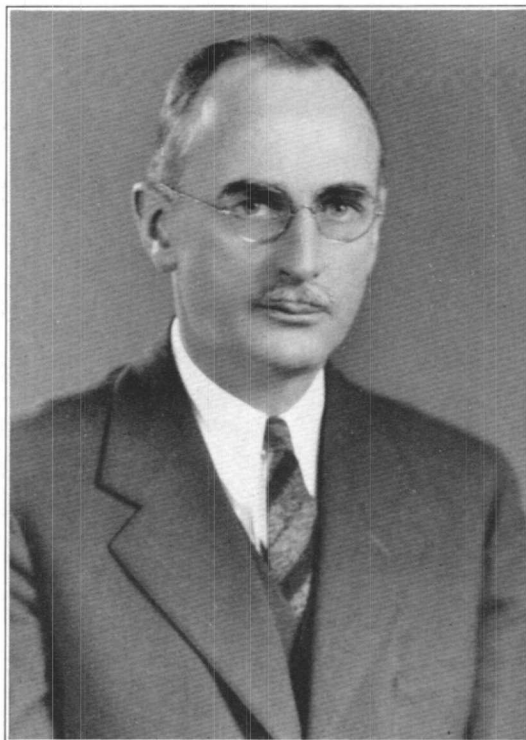
PROFESSOR OF PHARMACOLOGY, 1932

A.B., University of Kansas, 1911. A.M., University of Kansas, 1912. Ph.D., Harvard University, 1914. M.D., Washington University, St. Louis, 1921.

Interne, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Fellowship in Physiology, University of Kansas, 1911-1912. Austin Teaching Fellow in Physiology, Harvard Medical School, 1912-1913. Teaching Fellow in Physiology, Harvard Medical School, 1913-1914. Instructor in Physiology, University of Pennsylvania, 1914-1915. Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology, Albany Medical College, 1915-1917. Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Colorado, 1917-1921. Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Washington University Medical School, 1921-1932.

Member: American Physiological Society; American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; Philadelphia College of Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Alpha Omega Alpha; Sigma Xi; Phi Sigma; Phi Beta Pi.

Author of various papers on such subjects as: Studies in Neuro-Muscular Fatigue and the Effect of Adrenalin; Pharmacology of the Benzyl and Barbituric Acid Derivatives, and numerous other papers.



David M. Davis

PROFESSOR OF GENITO-URINARY SURGERY, 1936

B.S., Princeton University, 1907; M.D., Johns Hopkins Medical School. Interne in Baltimore Municipal Hospital; Assistant in Pathology to the Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1912-1914; Pathologist and Director of Laboratories at the Brady Urologic Institute of Johns Hopkins, 1914-1920; Assistant Resident in Urology at Brady Institute, 1921-1922.

Assistant Professor of Urologic Surgery, University of Rochester Medical School, 1924; Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, 1936.

Member of the American Medical Association; American Urological Society; Halstead Club; Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Omega Alpha.

Author of numerous articles to medical journals and a text on Urological Nursing.



Hobart A. Reimann

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, 1936

M.D., University of Buffalo; Intern, Resident Physician, Buffalo General Hospital, 1921-1923; Assistant, Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, 1923-1926.

Fellow in Pathology, National Research Council, in Prague, Czechoslovakia; Associate Professor of Medicine, Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China, 1926-1930; Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Minnesota, 1930-1936; Professor of Medicine, University of Minnesota, 1936.

Member: American Society of Clinical Investigation; American Society of Experimental Pathology; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; American Society for the Advancement of Science; American Medical Association; Alpha Omega Alpha; Central Interurban Clinical Club; Minnesota Society of Internal Medicine; Hennepin County Medical Society (Honorary); Minnesota State Medical Association (Honorary); Sigma Xi; Philadelphia Medical Club; Adviser: American Board of Internal Medicine.

Author of numerous articles concerning infectious diseases, bacteriology and various clinical subjects, annual review of progress in infectious diseases, for the Archives of Internal Medicine; contributor to Piersol's Cyclopedia of Medicine; Internal Medicine, Musser, first and second editions; The Kidney in Health and Disease, Berglund and Medes; Year Book, Cyclopedia of Medicine; Practitioners' Library, Blumer.



Martin E. Rehfuss

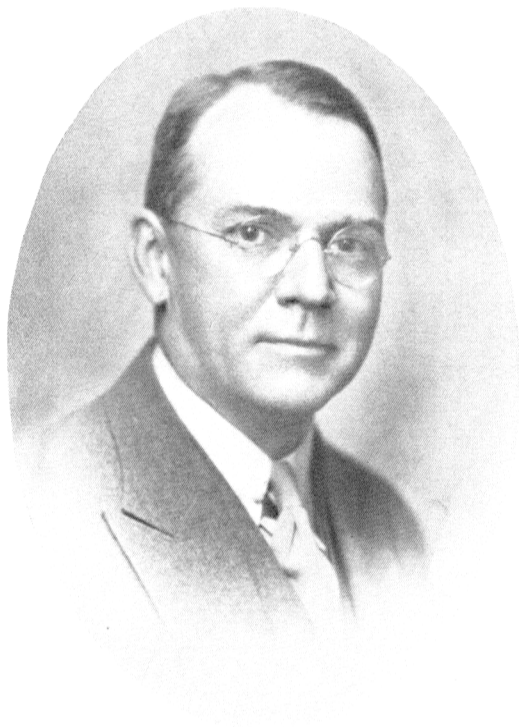
PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, 1936

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1909; University of Pennsylvania Hospital, 1910-1911. American Hospital, Paris, 1911-1912. Pasteur Institute, Paris, 1911. Spent one year in Germany and Austria, 1912-1913. Captain U. S. Army during the war.

Member: American Gastroenterological Association; American College of Physicians; Philadelphia Pathological Society; Philadelphia Pediatric Society; County Medical Society; American Medical Association; Fellow: Philadelphia College of Physicians.

Author of "Diagnosis and Treatment of the Stomach." Contributor to Oxford Medicine; Progressive Medicine; Cecil's Textbook of Medicine; Inventor of the Rehfuss Tube; author of articles on the stomach, duodenum, biliary tract, and bowel.

Member of Art Club; Merion Cricket Club; Penn Athletic Club.



George P. Muller

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, 1937

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1899; Interne and Chief Resident Physician, in Lankenau Hospital, 1899-1903; Clinical Professor of Surgery; University of Pennsylvania, 1922; Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, 1937.

Member of College of Physicians of Philadelphia (President); Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; American Surgical Association; American College of Surgeons; many other surgical organizations. Major of the United States Medical Corps.

Author of numerous papers on Surgical topics.

**Norris W. Vaux**

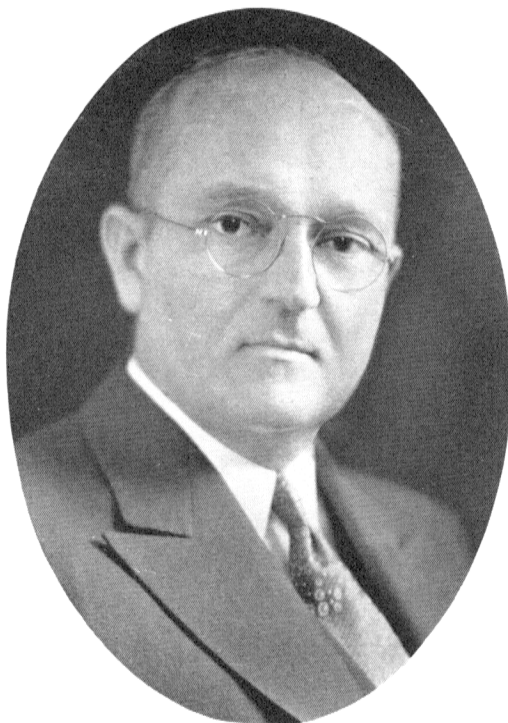
PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS, 1937

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1905. Interne at Pennsylvania Hospital, 1905-07. Studied at Dublin University, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland.

Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief, Philadelphia Lying-in and Pennsylvania Hospital. Chief Obstetrician, Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

Fellow of Philadelphia College of Physicians; Fellow of American Gynecological Society, Vice-President 1937-38; Member of American Medical Association; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, President, 1933; Chairman of Section on Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1938; Honorary Surgeon, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. War record: In active service, Base No. 10, Pennsylvania Hospital, U.S.A., May 15, 1917, to April 29, 1919. Life Member of Philadelphia Zoological Society.

Editor: Edgar's Obstetrics, 1926. Author of many papers on various obstetric and gynecologic subjects.



Horace J. Williams

PROFESSOR OF OTOTOLOGY, 1937

Graduated, Jefferson Medical College, 1912. Interne in Children's Hospital, White Haven Sanatorium, Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Jefferson Hospital, and Pennsylvania Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

Hospital Connections: Otologist at Jefferson Hospital; Otologist and Laryngologist at the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital; Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases; Memorial Hospital at Roxborough, and the Lutheran Orphanage at Germantown.

Societies: American Otological Society; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Laryngological Society; American College of Surgeons; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; Philadelphia County Medical Society and State Medical Society; American Medical Association, and attended the International Congress in Berlin (1936).

Author of numerous articles on Otolaryngology.



Karl Kornblum

PROFESSOR OF ROENTGENOLOGY, 1937

B.S., Indiana University, 1916; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1919.

Interne in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 1919-1921; Resident in Obstetrics in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 1921-1922; Assistant Surgeon and Chief of the Surgical Out-Patient Department Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 1922-1924.

Assistant Roentgenologist to the Lankenau Hospital, 1925-1927; Instructor in Radiology, University of Pennsylvania, 1927-1931; Associate in Radiology, University of Pennsylvania, 1931-1937; Instructor in Radiology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1927-1936; Assistant Professor of Radiology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1936-1938; Director, X-ray-Radium Department, Graduate Hospital, 1933-1938.

Member: American College of Radiology; American Roentgen Ray Society; Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society; American Medical Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Society for the Control of Cancer; John Morgan Society; Fellow, College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Sigma Xi; Phi Chi; Diplomate, American Board of Radiology.

Contributor to Radiological literature.



Frederick J. Kalteyer

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, 1927

M.D., Graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1895 and from the Jefferson Medical College in 1899.

Interne at the German Hospital, Philadelphia. For several years he was connected with the Department of Pathology, Jefferson Medical College, and during that time was Assistant Pathologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was Physician to the Frankford Hospital and to the St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia. During the late war he was Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board, Jefferson Hospital.

Clinical Professor of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College; Visiting Physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital and to St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Physician to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Consulting Physician to the Pottstown Hospital.

Honorary Member of the Inter-State Post-Graduate Medical Association of North America. A Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. A Member of the James Aitken Meigs Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and the American Therapeutic Society.



E. J. G. Beardsley

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, 1927

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1902.

Interne, Philadelphia General and Municipal Hospitals, 1902-1904. Externe, East London Hospital, London, England, 1905; Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians, London, 1905; Lieutenant-Colonel in Medical Corps of the United States Expeditionary Forces; Consultant to Delaware County, Jeanes and Veterans' Bureau Hospitals; Fellow and Governor (for Eastern Pennsylvania) of the American College of Physicians.



Charles R. Heed

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, 1930

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1903.

Interne, Pottsville Hospital. Formerly Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and School for Post-Graduates in Medicine; Assistant Surgeon Wills Eye Hospital, 1911-1914; Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Pennsylvania Training School at Elwyn; Ophthalmologist to Girard College.

Member: American Ophthalmological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; American Medical Association; State Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society.



Charles F. Nassau

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, 1930

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1891. M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1906. LL.D., Villanova College, 1912. Sc.D., St. Joseph's College, 1931.

Resident Physician, Presbyterian Hospital, 1891-1892; Assistant on Surgery Service, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1894-1895; Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital; Surgeon to Girard College; Chief Surgeon to Frankford Hospital; Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to Kensington Hospital for Women, Mount Sinai Hospital, Rush Hospital, and Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, Pa.

Member: Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American College of Surgeons; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Sydenham Medical Coterie; Medical Club; Alpha Mu Pi Omega.

Chief of Surgical Division, Base Hospital Unit No. 38, in World War, with rank of Major. In service fifteen months: A.E.F., Lieutenant-Colonel, Auxiliary Reserve.



Arthur E. Billings

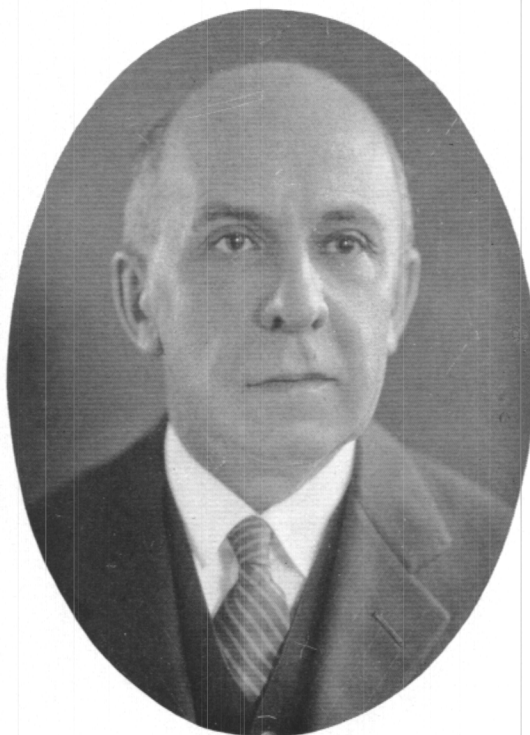
CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, 1930

Davidson College, N. C., M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1906.

Assistant Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Hospital; Attending Surgeon, Pennsylvania Hospital; Attending Surgeon, Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Member: Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Fellow, College of Physicians; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Fellow, American Surgical Association; Soci  t   Internationale de Chirurgie.

Author: Surgery in Breast Infections; Surgical Significance of Abdominal Pain; Diabetes and Surgery; The Surgical Management of Gall Bladder Diseases; Primary Cutaneous Diphtherial and Pseudo-Diphtherial Infection; Tumors of Lateral Aberrant Thyroids; Abscess of the Spleen, etc.



George A. Ulrich

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS, 1931

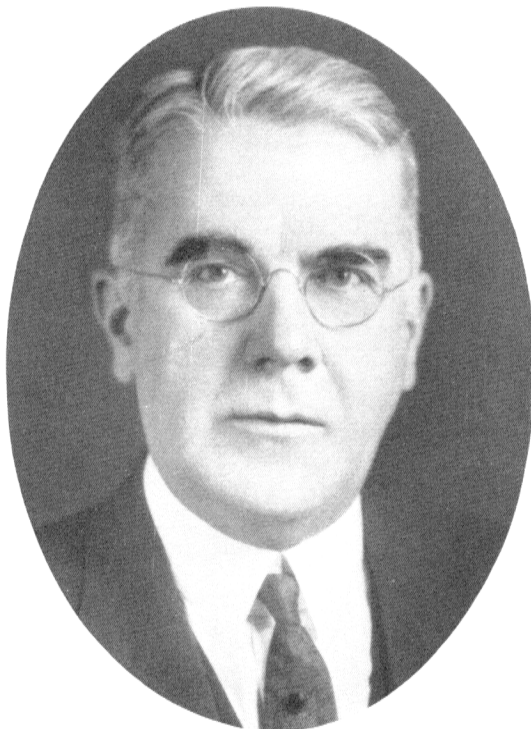
M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1901. B.S., Lebanon Valley College, 1897.
M.S., Lebanon Valley College, 1909.

Instructor, Assistant Demonstrator, Demonstrator, Lecturer, and Associate Professor of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College, since graduation.

Chief, Obstetrical Department, Northwestern Hospital, since 1906. Formerly connected with Polyclinic Hospital.

Member: County and State Medical Association; Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia.

Author of numerous papers on obstetrical subjects.



Warren B. Davis

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF ORAL SURGERY, 1934

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1910. Kentucky University, special scientific course, three years.

Interne, Jefferson Hospital, 1910-1911; Corinna Borden Keen Research Fellow, 1912-1913; Maxillo-facial Surgeon, Jefferson Hospital; Consulting Maxillo-facial Surgeon, Kensington Hospital for Women; Consulting Otorhinolaryngologist, St. Agnes' Hospital; Assistant Surgeon, Frankford Hospital; Oral Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1916-1922; Captain in World War in charge of School of Oral and Plastic Surgery, Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, 1918.

Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Academy of Surgery, Philadelphia; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Member of the American Medical Association; American Association of Oral and Plastic Surgeons; Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, New York; Association of Military Surgeons; American Association of Anatomists.

Fraternities: Pi Kappa Alpha, Phi Alpha Sigma, Alpha Omega Alpha.

Author: Development and Anatomy of Nasal Accessory Sinuses in Man, 1914; The Development of the Bones of the Face, 1917; Anatomy of the Nasal Accessory Sinuses in Infancy and Childhood, 1918; and numerous other publications in scientific journals, etc.



Henry K. Mohler

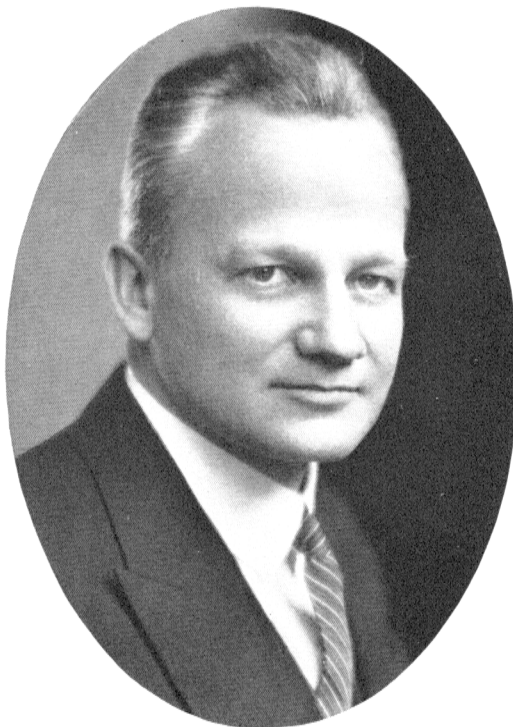
CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF THERAPEUTICS, 1936

P.D., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1907. M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1912.

Interne at Jefferson Hospital, 1912; Medical Director of the Jefferson Hospital since 1914; in charge of Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, 1913-1914; at present Clinical Professor of Therapeutics, Jefferson Medical College.

Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Fellow of the American College of Physicians; Member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Heart Association; Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Reserves Corps, U. S. Army; Commanding Officer, General Hospital No. 38, U. S. Army.

Author of numerous articles on general medical subjects.



Baldwin L. Keyes

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF PSYCHIATRY, 1936

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1917. U. S. Army in France; Attached to British Expeditionary Forces, 1917-1918; Awarded British Military Cross; Attached to American Expeditionary Forces, 1918-1919; Post-Graduate Work, University of Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania Hospital, 1921-1924.

Organized Child Psychiatric Clinic, 1929, and Adult Psychiatric Clinic, 1932, Jefferson Medical College and Hospital; Taught Child Psychiatry to Junior Students, 1932-1936; Associate in Psycho-Pediatrics, 1930-1936; Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, 1936; Attending Psychiatrist and Chief of Psychiatric Clinics, Jefferson Hospital, 1936.

Psychiatrist: Philadelphia General Hospital, St. Agnes' Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital; Consulting Psychiatrist, Municipal Court of Philadelphia; U. S. Federal Court (Philadelphia District); Pennsylvania Institute for Mental Hygiene.

Director: Public Charities Association; Fairmount Farm Sanatorium, Trustee: Philadelphia Institute for the Study and Prevention of Mental and Nervous Diseases.



Willard H. Kinney

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF GENITO-URINARY SURGERY, 1937

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1906.

Chief of Clinic Out Patient Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases, 1911-1935; Assistant Attending Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Attending Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and the Delaware County Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pa.

Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N.R.

Member: Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Past President and Charter Member of the Philadelphia Urological Society; Member of the American Urological Society; American Board of Urology; Medical Club of Philadelphia; the J. Aitken Meigs Medical Society; Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity.

Author of numerous papers and scientific contributions to the literature pertaining to Genito-Urinary Surgery and Clinical Urology.



Samuel A. Lowenberg

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, 1937

M.D., Medico-Chirurgical College (University of Pennsylvania), 1903.

Assistant Professor of Physical Diagnosis, Medico-Chirurgical, 1907-1914, and at the University of Pennsylvania, 1914-1917; Post-Graduate work with Widal in Paris; at the East London Hospital in London, England; and at the Allgemeiner Krankenhaus in Vienna in 1923.

Appointed to the Teaching Staff at Jefferson Medical College Hospital in 1919.

Captain and later Major, Medical Corps, U.S.A.; Commanding Officer of Patients' Detachment and Instructor in Medicine at U. S. Hospital, No. 16, in 1918; Chief of Heart and Lungs Examining Board in 1919.

Assistant Physician, Jefferson Hospital; Attending Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital; Attending Physician, Northern Liberties Hospital; Visiting Physician, Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives; Consulting Physician, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

Member: Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Fellow, American Medical Association; Fellow, Philadelphia College of Physicians; Fellow, American College of Physicians; American Therapeutic Society; The Association for the Study of Internal Secretions; the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity; Philadelphia Medical Club, etc.

Author of "Diagnostic Methods and Interpretations in Internal Medicine"; Clinical Endocrinology; also contributed numerous articles on Medicine and Endocrinology to current Medical literature.



John B. Flick

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, 1937

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1913; Interne, White Haven Sanatorium, August, 1913, to February, 1914; Interne, Pennsylvania Hospital, February, 1914, to March, 1916, including service in the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, Summer and Fall, 1915.

Clinical Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Chief of Service, Surgical Service "A", Pennsylvania Hospital; Surgeon to the Bryn Mawr Hospital; Surgeon to the White Haven Sanatorium.

War Service: First Lieutenant, May 15, 1917; Captain, February 17, 1917, Surgical Assistant, Base Hospital Number 10, Le Treport, France; British General Hospital Number 3, September and October, 1918, Surgical Work. Medical Officer, British Tank Reinforcement Depot, February and March, 1918. Surgeon, British Surgical Team Number 23, C.C.S., August 25th to November 13th, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dix, April 23, 1919.

Member: Fellow of the American Surgical Association; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; American Association for Thoracic Surgery; Society of Clinical Surgery; Eastern Surgical Society; Halsted Club; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Author of numerous papers on surgical topics.



Thaddeus L. Montgomery

CLINICAL PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS, 1937

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1920; B.A., University of Illinois, 1917; Resident Physician, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1920-1922.

Assistant Demonstrator Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College, 1923-1925; Clinical Assistant in Surgery, 1922-1925; Assistant Demonstrator, Instructor, Demonstrator, Associate in Obstetrics, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics, and Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, 1925-1938; Assistant Obstetrician, Jefferson Hospital.

Member: College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; American Medical Association; American College of Surgeons; American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists, and Abdominal Surgeons; American Board of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; Charter Member and Founder of Jefferson Society for Clinical Investigation.

Fraternalities: Alpha Omega Alpha; Nu Sigma Nu; Zeta Psi.

Author of various articles pertaining to the subject of obstetrics, and co-author of the text-book, "Practical Obstetrics."

IN MEMORIAM



JOHN M. FISHER, M.D.
Clinical Professor of Gynecology



EDWARD P. DAVIS, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.S.
Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics



MICHAEL A. BURNS, M.D.
Professor of Neurology



John M. Fisher

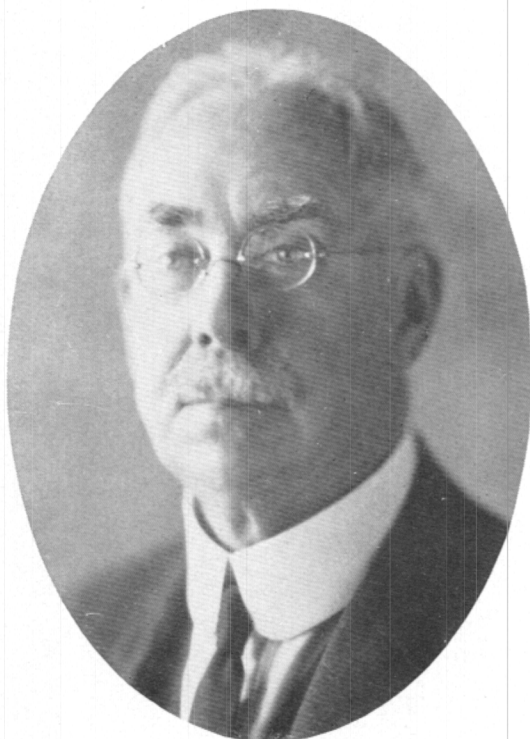
Dr. John Monroe Fisher, Clinical Professor of Gynecology, whose death occurred May 20, 1937, was a true Jeffersonian, having been continuously in the service of his Alma Mater since his graduation in 1894. In recognition of this long and faithful service, the Alumni Association presented the College with an oil portrait of Dr. Fisher in 1935.

He was born in Hanover, Lebanon County, June 23, 1858, son of Benjamin K. and Sarah Livingood Fisher. In 1895 he served as a private assistant to Dr. Samuel W. Gross, "the younger Gross," and rose by a series of appointments to Clinical Professor of Gynecology in 1933. At the time of his death he was the oldest living former interne of the Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Fisher was an extensive contributor to the medical literature. His hospital connections were many. He maintained membership in numerous medical societies and he served as President of the Jefferson Alumni Association, 1910; President of Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, 1902-1904; President Philadelphia Medical Club, 1930, and Vice-President of Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1934.

In 1898 he married Miss Caroline Rubb of Philadelphia, a son and daughter survive.

Truly he represented a loyal son of Jefferson and one in whom she can justly feel proud. His passing has been a great loss.



Edward P. Davis

Dr. Edward Parker Davis, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, died on October 2, 1937, at the age of eighty-one. He was born in Baldwinsville, New York, September 16, 1856, a son of Rev. Edwin R. and Anna M. D. Parker. He attended Princeton University and received the degrees of Bachelor and later Master of Arts from that University. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1882 and from Jefferson Medical College in 1887.

Dr. Davis began his practice in Chicago but remained there only one year coming to Philadelphia in 1885. He was appointed Clinical Professor and later Professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College, to succeed the late Theophilus Parvin.

He was known internationally, and in 1910, was a special representative of the United States, at the meeting of the International Obstetrical and Gynecological Society in St. Petersburg, Russia. He was a noted author and his book, "A Treatise on Obstetrics for Students and Practitioners," was a standard text for many years.

In recognition of his services as Chairman of the Committee on Nurses Training School at the Philadelphia General Hospital, a bronze plaque was erected in the maternity wing of that hospital.

Dr. Davis served Jefferson Medical College faithfully for twenty-seven years. He was one of the first to use the X-ray in the diagnosis of pregnancy. During the professorship of Dr. Davis, the Wharton Street Dispensary was opened and clinical instruction was given in the clinical amphitheatre of the hospital. After a long, devoted service, he resigned, and was made professor emeritus in 1925. He is survived by his wife.

His passing has been a great loss to everyone. His memory shall live on and his name shall be linked forever with the teaching of Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College.



Michael A. Burns

Michael Anthony Burns was born in Philadelphia on May 23, 1884, the son of James M. and Mary A. (Rowen) Burns. After his early education in the parochial schools of Philadelphia he entered the Jefferson Medical College from which he was graduated in 1907. On the day he began the practice of medicine he entered the service of Doctor Dercum, his distinguished predecessor. For thirty years, until the beginning of his final illness in January, he continued in this department, becoming always more firmly and deeply attached to his Alma Mater through ties of service and long friendship with his fellow physicians. He spent many hours in the Hospital clinic and in the lecture rooms of the College, and it was altogether fitting and proper that Jefferson should recognize his ability by electing him Professor of Neurology in 1934. It is to be profoundly regretted that he could not live to fill the chair for a much longer period.

During the World War Doctor Burns was neuropsychiatrist to Base Hospital No. 38 (the Jefferson Unit), and while overseas he was given the rank of Major

and appointed Consultant to the District of Paris, France. He had wide interests, and at the time of his death in addition to his work at Jefferson he was Visiting Neurologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital, Neuropsychiatrist to St. Mary's Hospital, Consulting Neurologist to the Will's Eye Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children. He was also Honorary Consulting Physician to the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and the Philadelphia College of Physicians, a member of the American Neurological Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Neurological Society, the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and other medical groups. He served on the Board of Trustees of the Norristown State Hospital for the Insane and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was a member of the Phi Chi Fraternity, sponsor of the Burns Neurological Society, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Jefferson Alumni Association. He was the author of numerous articles on neuropsychiatric subjects, and contributed to various journals dealing with his special branch of medicine.

Doctor Burns loved life and people; he gave unsparingly of himself at all times. Friends, patients, students—any one who needed help or advice—was always assured of a cordial welcome, of personal interest and of prompt support. Those he aided in their search for health or furtherance in their professional careers know full well how continuously and how unstintingly he gave of his time and himself. He was particularly proud of Jefferson and of his students there, and endeavored in every means within his power to help them become typical representatives of the Jeffersonian tradition.

His death on March 7, 1938, was a grievous loss, but it seems especially fitting that his last days should have been spent within the walls of Jefferson. In a letter written several years ago to that beloved physician, Doctor DaCosta, he said: "My fondest hope is that I might remain at Jefferson for the rest of my life." And he did, working there steadily until the very day of the onset of his fatal illness. His passing is a severe loss to his family, to Jefferson, his friends, his patients and all who knew him, because he was one of those rare human souls—full of kindness—who give themselves generously in the hour of need. His skill and sympathetic interest commanded the love and respect of his patients and associates and the love and admiration of the student body.

Benjamin P. Weiss, M.D.

N. A. MICHELS, A.B., M.A., Sc.D.

Associate Professor of Anatomy



JOSEPH O. CRIDER, M.D.

Associate Professor of Physiology and
Assistant Dean





ARTHUR J. DAVIDSON, M.D.

Associate Professor of Orthopedic Surgery



HAROLD W. JONES, M.D.

Associate Professor of Medicine

BURGESS L. GORDON, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine



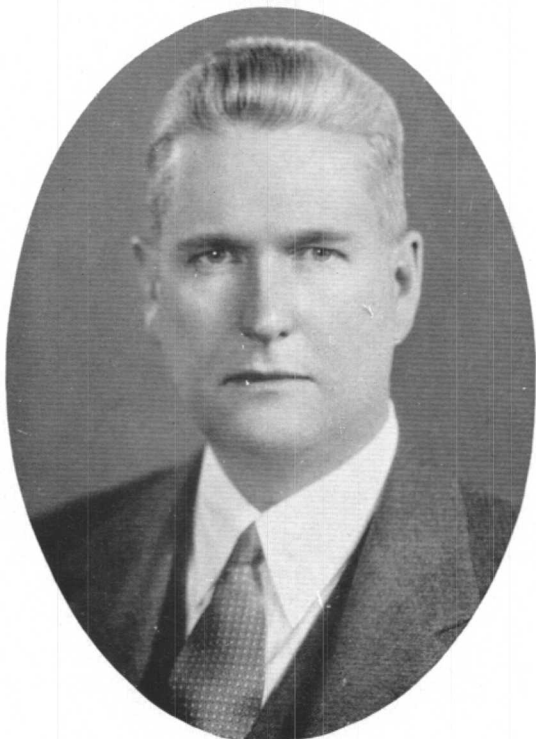
EDWARD F. CORSON, M.D.
Associate Professor of Dermatology





BENJAMIN P. WEISS, M.D.

Associate Professor of Neurology

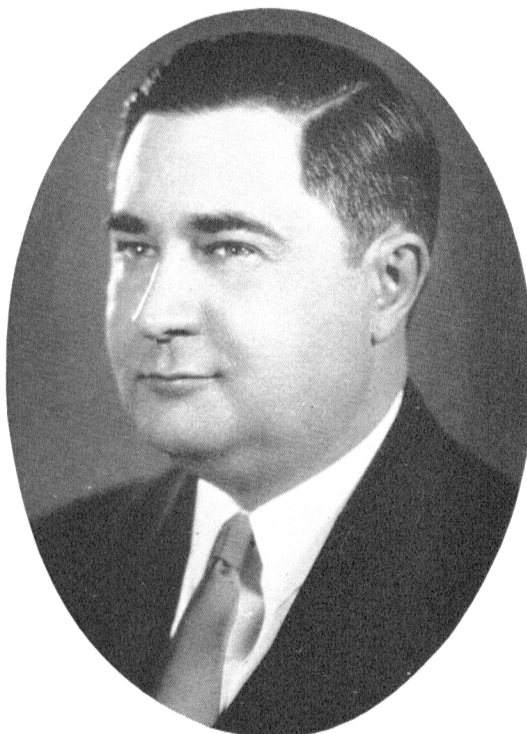


LEWIS C. SCHEFFEY, M.D.

Associate Professor of Gynecology

WILLIAM A. KRIEDLER, M.S., Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Bacteriology and
Immunology



B. B. VINCENT LYON, M.D.

Associate Professor of Medicine





A. SPENCER KAUFMAN, M.D.

Associate Professor of Otolaryngology



LUCIUS TUTTLE, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Physiology

CHARLES W. BONNEY, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Topographic and
Applied Anatomy



H. H. LOTT, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Laryngology





JAMES R. MARTIN, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery



COLLIN FOULKROD, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Obstetrics

LORENZ PETER HANSEN, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry



DAVID W. KRAMER, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Medicine





CREIGHTON H. TURNER, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Medicine

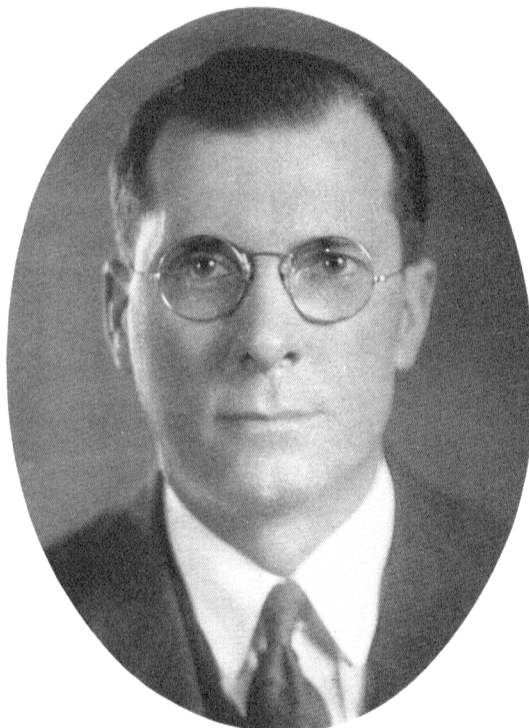


BENJAMIN LIPSHUTZ, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Neuro-Anatomy

ROBERT M. LUKENS, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Bronchoscopy and
Esophagoscopy



CLIFFORD B. LULL, M.D.

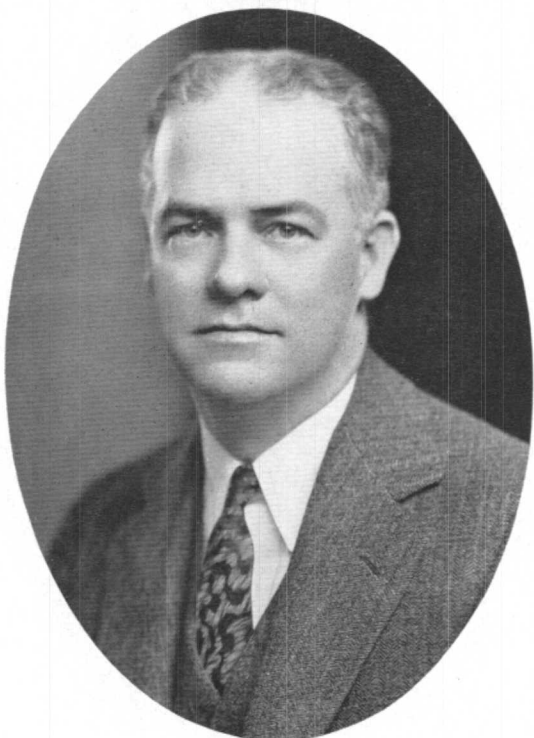
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics





HARRY STUCKERT, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Obstetrics

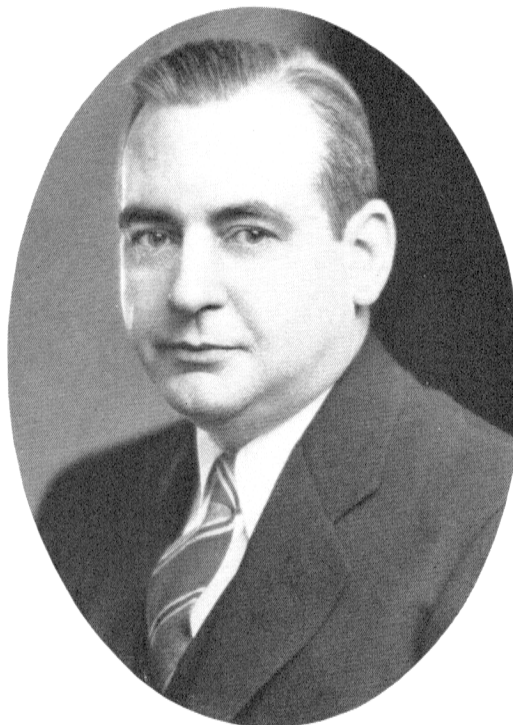


JOHN T. FARRELL, Jr., M.D.

Assistant Professor of Roentgenology and
Roentgenologist to the Department of Anatomy

HENRY B. DECKER, M.D.

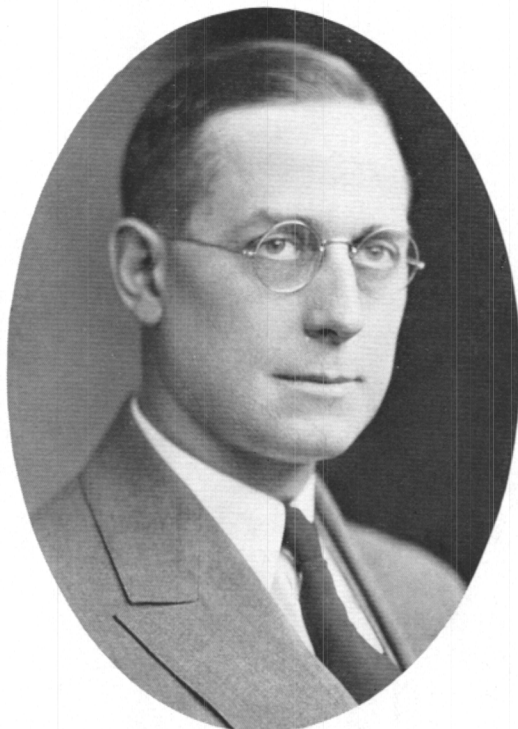
Assistant Professor of Dermatology



WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy





ADOLPH A. WALKLING, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Surgery



DAVID R. MORGAN, M.S., M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Professor of Pathology and
Curator of the Museum

J. BERNARD BERNSTINE, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics



J. HALL ALLEN, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Proctology





NORMAN M. MACNEILL, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Pediatrics



SIDNEY L. OLSHO, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology

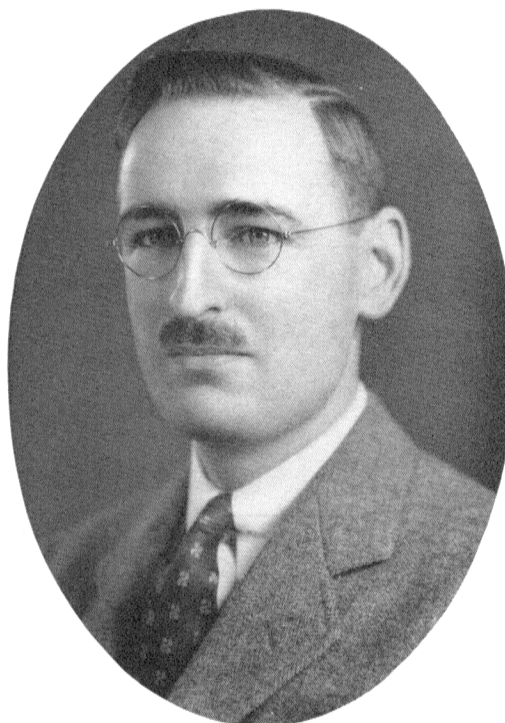
WILLIAM HARRISON, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology



GARFIELD G. DUNCAN, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Medicine





ABRAHAM CANTAROW, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Medicine



ANDREW J. RAMSAY, A.B., Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Histology and Embryology

WILLIAM P. HEARN, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Surgery



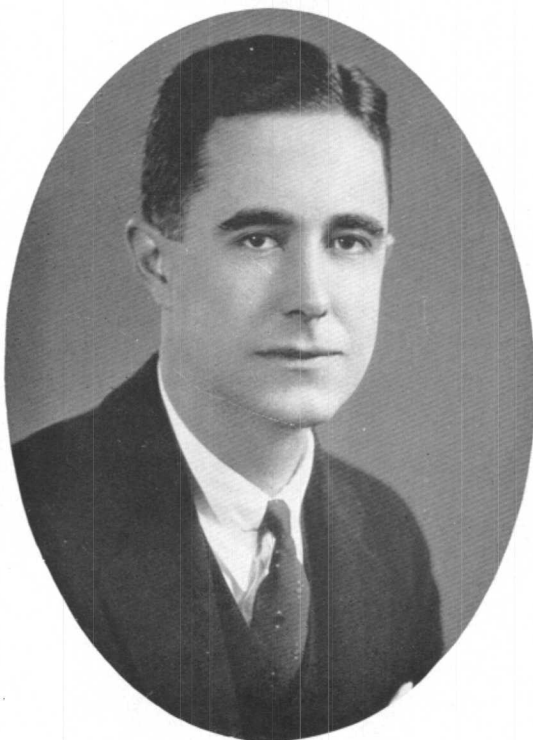
AUSTIN T. SMITH, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Laryngology





ARTHUR J. WAGERS, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Laryngology



ROBERT B. NYE, M.D.

Director of the Curtis Clinic and Demonstrator
of Therapeutics

RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

JOHN F. CORBY, M.D., LIEUT. COLONEL, M.C., U.S.A.,

Professor of Military Science and Tactics

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JULIUS BLECHSCHMIDT, M.D.	Associate in Pediatrics
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ABRAM STRAUSS, M.D.	Associate in Dermatology
JOHN B. LOWNES, M.D.	Associate in Genito-Urinary Surgery
J. SCOTT FRITCH, M.D.	Associate in Ophthalmology
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CHENEY M. STIMSON, M.D.	Associate in Gynecology
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CHRISTIAN W. NISSLER, M.D.	Associate in Medicine
MITCHELL BERNSTEIN, M.D.	Associate in Medicine
REYNOLD S. GRIFFITHS, M.D.	Associate in Medicine
C. FRED BECKER, M.D.	Associate in Nervous and Mental Diseases
JAMES F. CARRELL, M.D.	Associate in Obstetrics
ROY W. MOHLER, M.D.	Associate in Gynecology
JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, M.D.	Associate in Gynecology
CHARLES LINTGEN, M.D.	Associate in Gynecology
WILLIAM J. THUDIUM, M.D.	Associate in Gynecology
ARTHUR FIRST, M.D.	Associate in Obstetrics
VICTOR G. HAURY, A.M., M.B., M.D.	Associate in Pharmacology
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	Associate in Psychiatry and Chief of Psychiatric Clinic
THEODORE R. FETTER, M.D.	Associate in Genito-Urinary Surgery
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J. ALEXANDER CLARKE, Jr., M.D.	Associate in Medicine
CLYDE W. SPANGLER, M.D.	Associate in Obstetrics
WALTER W. BAKER, M.D.	Associate in Genito-Urinary Surgery
WILLIAM DUANE, Jr., M.D.	Associate in Surgery
LEANDRO M. TOCANTINS, M.D.	Associate in Medicine
CHARLES E. TOWSON, M.D.	Associate in Otolary

LECTURER

EDWIN PETERSON, LIEUT. COMMANDER, M.C., U.S.N.,

Lecturer on Tropical Medicine

DEMONSTRATORS

CARL J. BUCHER, M.D.	Demonstrator of Pathology
N. S. YAWGER, M.D.	Demonstrator of Nervous and Mental Diseases
HYMAN M. GINSBERG, M.D.	Demonstrator of Gynecology
JOHN B. LUDY, M.D.	Demonstrator of Dermatology
WILLIAM H. DEARDORFF, M.D.	Demonstrator of Laryngology
I. GRAFTON SIEBER, M.D.	Demonstrator of Laryngology
REYNOLD S. GRIFFITH, M.D.	Demonstrator of Therapeutics
THOMAS E. SHEA, M.D.	Demonstrator of Neuro-Anatomy
W. B. SWARTLEY, M.D.	Demonstrator of Anatomy
MAURICE BROWN, M.D.	Demonstrator of Dermatology
DAVID M. SIDLICK, M.D.	Demonstrator of Dermatology
HENRY G. MUNSON, M.D.	Demonstrator of Dermatology
LOUIS CHODOFF, M.D.	Demonstrator of Bandaging
LYNN M. RANKIN, M.D.	Demonstrator of Operative Surgery
STANLEY Q. WEST, M.D.	Demonstrator of Urology
LAWRENCE S. CAREY, M.D.	Demonstrator of Medicine
MAXWELL CHERNER, M.D.	Demonstrator of Anatomy
HOWELL B. PEACOCK, M.D.	Demonstrator of Laryngology
LEOPOLD GOLDSTEIN, M.D.	Demonstrator of Obstetrics
D. RANDALL MacCARROLL, M.D.	Demonstrator of Obstetrics
RICHARD MANGES SMITH, M.D.	Demonstrator of Roentgenology
JOHN F. COPPOLINO, M.D.	Demonstrator of Pediatrics
AARON CAPPER, M.D.	Demonstrator of Pediatrics
CARLOS E. WOLFROM, M.D.	Demonstrator of Obstetrics
ROBERT BRUCE NYE, M.D.	Demonstrator of Therapeutics
JACOB HOFFMAN, M.D.	Demonstrator of Gynecology
BRUCE L. FLEMING, M.D.	Demonstrator of Surgery
P. L. BALENTINE, M.D.	Demonstrator of Ophthalmology
SAMUEL T. GORDY, M.D.	Demonstrator of Mental and Nervous Diseases
RALPH L. DRAKE, M.D.	Demonstrator of Neurology and Neuro-Pathology
JAMES F. McCAHEY, M.D.	Demonstrator of Genito-Urinary Surgery
CHARLES W. LeFEVER, M.D.	Demonstrator of Ophthalmology
C. CALVIN FOX, M.D.	Demonstrator of Laryngology
JOHN T. EADS, M.D.	Demonstrator of Medicine
GUY M. NELSON, M.D.	Demonstrator of Medicine
JOSEPH WALDMAN, M.D.	Demonstrator of Ophthalmology
HENRY O. SLOANE, M.D.	Demonstrator of Ophthalmology

MARIO CASTALLO, M.D.	Demonstrator of Obstetrics
MARSHALL M. LIEBER, M.D.	Demonstrator of Pathology
P. A. McCARTHY, M.D.	Demonstrator of Surgery
LOUIS D. ENGLERTH, M.D.	Demonstrator of Surgery
WILLIAM T. LEMON, M.D.	Demonstrator of Surgery
EDWARD F. BURT, M.D.	Demonstrator of Pediatrics

INSTRUCTORS

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FRANK R. WIDDOWSON, M.D.	Instructor in Gynecology
ARTHUR R. VAUGHN, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine
THOMAS R. MORGAN, M.D.	Instructor in Gynecology
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P. A. McCARTHY, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
GEORGE I. ISRAEL, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
WILLIAM T. LEMMON, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
ELI R. SALEEBY, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
THOMAS LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Ph.C., B.Sc.,	Instructor in Physiological Chemistry
FRANK H. HUSTEAD, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
GEORGE J. WILLAUER, M.D.	Instructor in Operative Surgery
HAROLD S. RAMBO, M.D.	Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery
HARRY A. BOGAEV, M.D.	Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery
JOSEPH ASPEL, M.D.	Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery
PATRICK J. KENNEDY, M.D.	Instructor in Pathology
RALPH C. HAND, M.D.	Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery
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FRANK J. CILIBERTI, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
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HARLAN F. HAINES, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine
I. GRAFTON SIEBER, M.D.	Instructor in Otology
DAVID M. FARRELL, M.D.	Instructor in Gynecology
JOHN T. EADS, M.D.	Instructor in Therapeutics
JOHN H. DUGGER, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics
ROBERT A. MATTHEWS, M.D.	Instructor in Neuro-Anatomy

ROBERT S. BOOKHAMMER, M.D.	Instructor in Psychiatry
WALTER R. LIVINGSTON, M.D.	Instructor in Psycho-Pediatrics
ROBERT P. STURR, M.D.	Instructor in Physical Therapy
RAPHAEL H. DURANTE, M.D.	Instructor in Nervous and Mental Diseases
MAHLON C. HINEBAUGH, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics
GEORGE W. BLAND, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics
ROBERT BRUCE NYE, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine
JAMES M. SURVER, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
KENNETH E. FRY, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
HUGH S. GRADY, M.D.	Instructor in Pathology
ALAN PARKER, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
HOWARD H. BRADSHAW, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
DAVID MERANZE, M.D.	Instructor in Bacteriology
PAUL H. ROEDER, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics
HERBERT A. WIDING, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
ELI R. SALEEBY, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
SHERMAN EGER, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery

ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATORS

EDWIN GORDON STORK, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
R. C. KELL, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Nervous Diseases
CHARLES J. SWALM, M.D.,	
Assistant Demonstrator of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy	
LOUIS J. RODERER, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
EDWARD CARRE THOMAS, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
FRANCIS J. McGEARY, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
BENJAMIN F. HASKELL, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Proctology
GEORGE L. STEPHAN, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Nervous Diseases
LOUIS A. KUSTIN, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Otology and Laryngology
STIRLING S. McNAIR, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
MILTON HARRISON, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
FRANCIS C. LUTZ, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
JOHN J. BURNS, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
ALFRED E. BRUNSWICK, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
GEORGE E. MARCIL, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
ALDRICH C. CROWE, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
SAMUEL JAFFE, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine

Assistant Demonstrator of Applied and Topographical Anatomy

HUGH ROBERTSON, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Surgery

WALTER R. LIVINGSTON, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics

RALPH L. DRAKE, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Neuro-Pathology

NEDJIB M. BEKIR, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics

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CHARLES SEMISCH, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
HARRY STREIB, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
J. J. KIRSHNER, M.D.	Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
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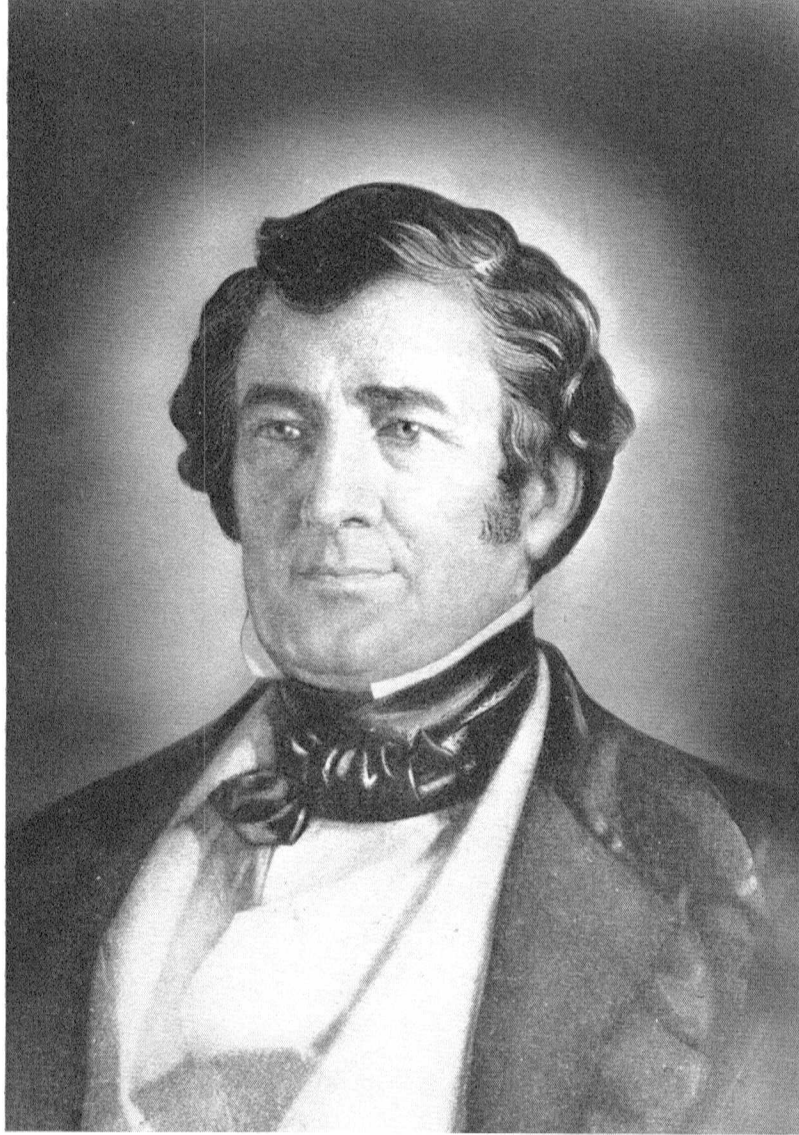
JOHN K. MITCHELL



1793-1858

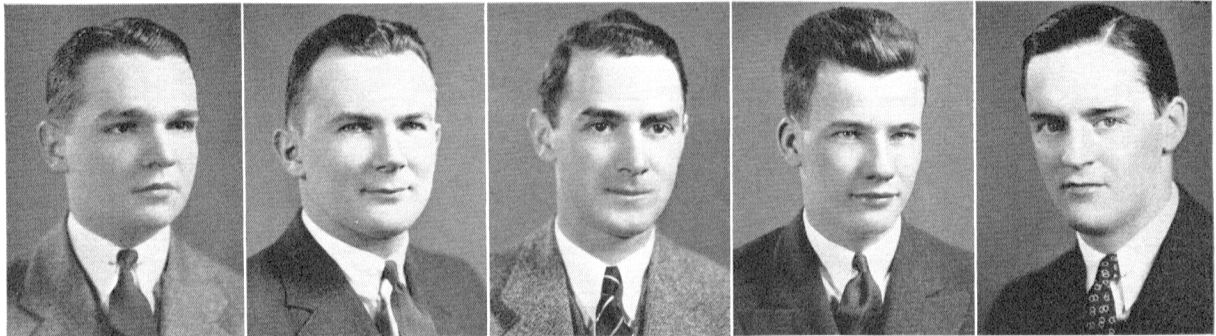
University of Pennsylvania—Class of 1819

Early American scientist—he settled in Philadelphia in 1822. He lectured and held the chairs of Chemistry, Medicine, and Physiology in the Philadelphia Medical Institute. He also lectured on Chemistry at the Franklin Institute. Appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at Jefferson in 1841. Here he lectured to the largest medical classes ever assembled anywhere in the world. Talented teacher—ardent practitioner—rewarded by gifts from the city on two occasions for his services in time of pestilence. Author of many scientific and literary works. In 1849 he wrote the first vigorous logical argument for the parasitic etiology of Malaria and other epidemical fevers—a classical thesis based on theory. Father of the eminent writer and investigator, S. Weir Mitchell.



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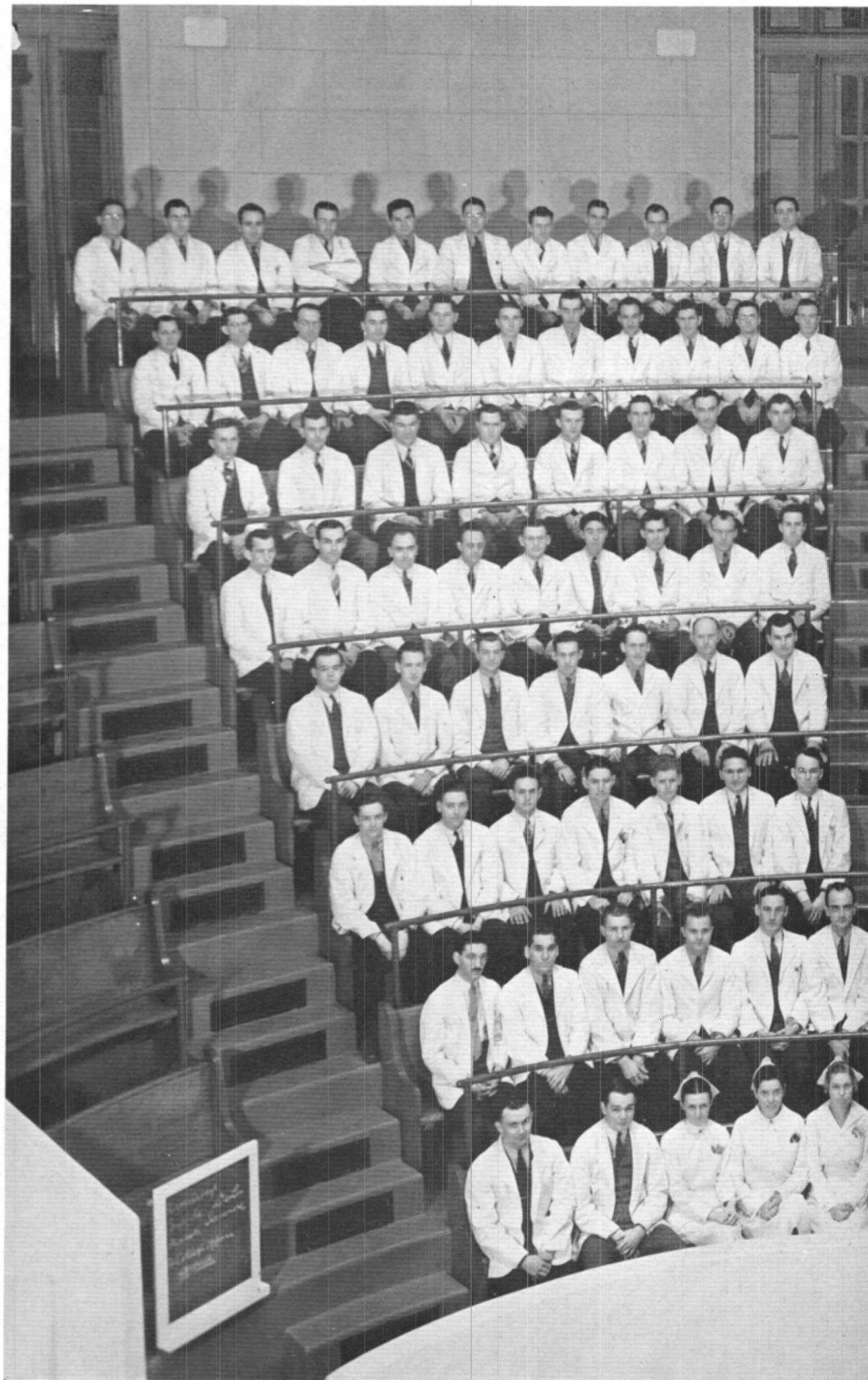
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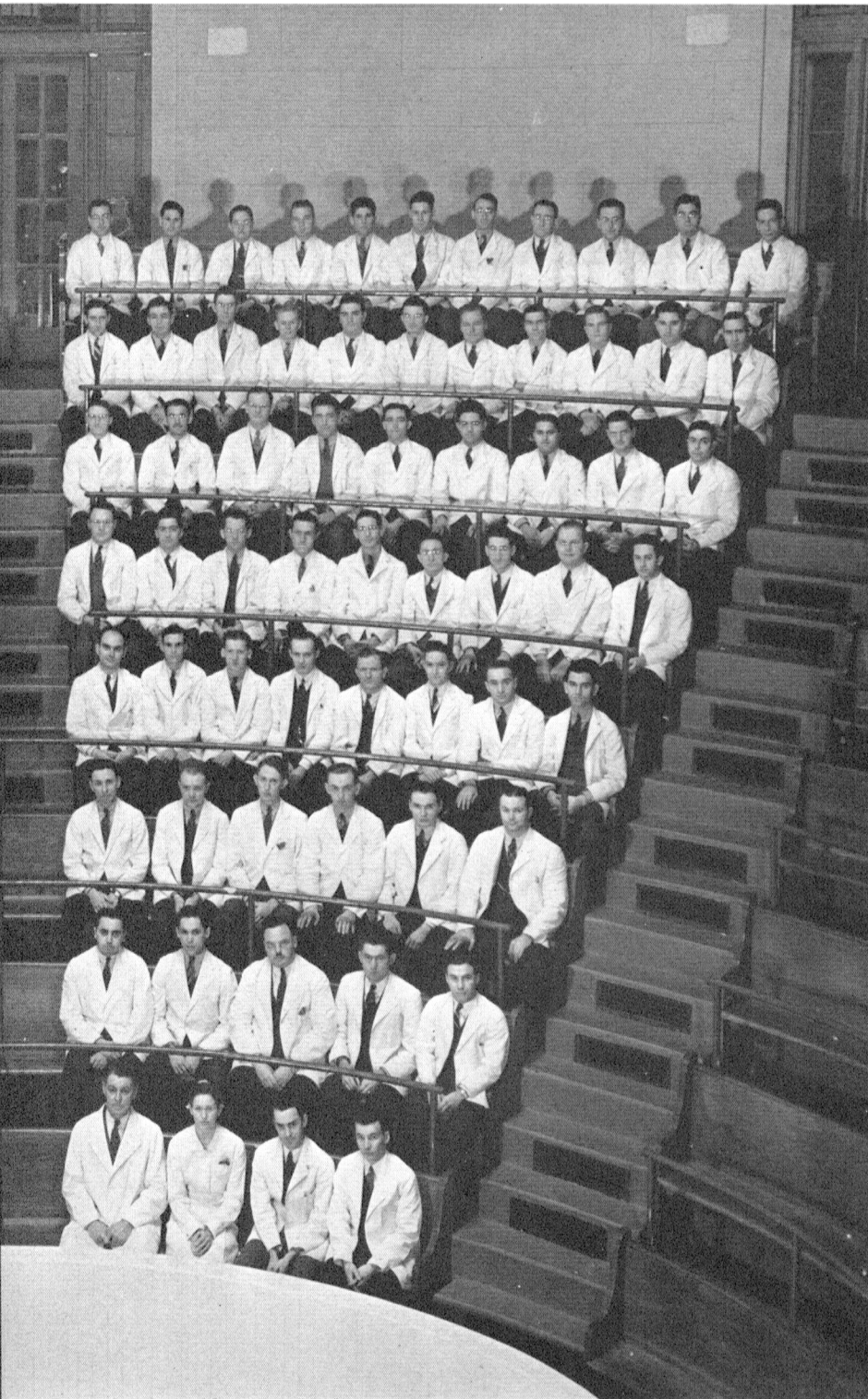
A. J. Pitone



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1938 THE CLINIC

HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1938

SEPTEMBER, 1934, was not actually the beginning. The prodromes were present years before, but the frank symptoms of this medical fever first appeared that fall. How does the early course look in retrospect?

The freshman year was as full of reverses and changes in mood as the mental life of a manic-depressive. Begun in high spirits with a burst of youthful energy, it ended with no more sprint than the finish of a grueling cross-country run. By the middle of May we were spent, mentally and physically.

The entire session seemed an endless succession of tests, quizzes, blue books,—each preceded by tension, worry, toil and followed by a sigh of relief. Even each week had its cycle. We dragged unwillingly to school the first few days, gathered a certain mid-week momentum which was interrupted by a wave of relaxation that usually began after the Friday afternoon anatomy quiz and ended with a Saturday night spent groping, in varying degrees of blindness, for forgetfulness.

The year's work became a campaign to keep from flunking out,—to escape the pruner's shears. Our earliest notions about learning for the pure joy of it, or for the good it might do us in the future, were submerged to his more urgent motive.

At the end we had to admit that fear was the most effective school master, but we still wonder if it is the best teacher. Perhaps after the pruning the remaining leaves reach out, all the more hungrily for the sun, but it seemed to us at the time that the eternal clipping taught us merely to worship the symbolic "75." By the end of the year practically every man in the class would have settled for a flat passing average to avoid the last punishing round.

Of course, it wasn't an utterly cheerless year. There were moments of success, moments of pleasure when ideas sprouted from facts, freshly-planted in our minds—even occasions when we realized that "The Three Fates" and their assistants were human after all, with wisdom, maturity, philosophy, humor, good-fellowship—qualities which commanded our respect for all and won our affection for a few.

The strangest thing about the freshman year was the absolute certainty of everything we learned. In the succeeding years there were more and more question marks after the pseudo-facts we stowed away, most of them in notebooks, a few in our minds.

During the sophomore year most of us were still floundering in an intellectual slump from the over-exertion of the previous year. Two things saved us,—courses which stimulated our interest and professors who met us on an equal footing, leading rather than driving.

We were initiated to the smell of warm blood. The mysteries of the living body beckoned to us, where before we had dug after the secrets of the dead.

We caught our first glimpse of the life-destroying force that is to be our antagonist in the future. We saw his handiwork in miniature through the microscope, more dramatically, though in less detail, on the autopsy table. We had our first taste of the weapons we were to use in fighting disease—found that each was a double-edged blade which could cut both ways. The phrase, “skillful poisoners,” echoed from our freshman lectures.

Toward the end of the second year, when we suddenly awakened to the fact that in half of our courses we would have no grades except the marks we made in our finals, we began to complain loudly about how few blue books we had been given. That doesn’t sound much like the song we sang the year before, does it? It’s one of the vagaries of human nature that no matter how perfect the plan, man is prone to spend more time finding flaws in it than in praising its qualities. And if the plan be amended, soon the critics are attacking the very points whose absence they so bitterly bewailed a short time before. So, during the first two years we spent many hours telling ourselves how the school should be run. This was one of the many exercises by which we developed the practice of “doodling” from a mere pastime into somewhat of an art.

When our clinical years began there was less time for doodling. Physically the third year was even more of an endurance contest than the first. Mentally it was much less of a trial—less memorization, more human stories from professors to fix the facts vividly in our minds, and most of all, repetition over and over again in clinics and lectures until the facts were drilled through the most resistant skulls. As one man expressed it, this was “the wet nurse technique of teaching.”

Psychologically, the highest hurdle was “Junioritis.” After each new disease was discussed in class, there was a short incubation period during which we scurried through books learning the symptomatology. Then the epidemic struck all except those few who were immune, either because of phlegmatic dispositions or previous exposures. This was the greatest stimulus to academic activity we had encountered thus far.

Our days were devoted almost exclusively to the task of learning the symptoms and signs of organic diseases, and acquiring a scientific basis for their rational treatment, but our greatest gain was in the birth of a philosophy of medicine. Immature it was, at first, and uncertain, but it was alive. We began to appreciate the relationship of heredity and environment to disease, and to sense the invisible influence of emotional strain and unhappiness, like yeast cells fermenting the body fluids, to produce functional disorders.

The senior year began with a sense of unreality which was hard to overcome. Each time we watched the freshmen dashing frantically from quiz to quiz, we found it difficult to believe that we were wearing the shoes of the learned seniors upon whom we had gazed so enviously only yesterday. The obsequious manner of the underclassmen, forever coming to us as to the fount of all knowledge, secretly amused us, for we felt in our hearts that most

of the freshmen knew more anatomy, most of the sophomores knew more physiology, most of the juniors knew more pathology, than any of us.

Paradoxically, the further we progressed, the less certain we were of the store of facts to which one might refer, a shade facetiously, as a "medical education." We were slowly coming to realize that "studying for a doctor," as the folks called it back home, was a life's work. We saw that there was a large and important part of our teachers' knowledge, gained from years of watching the endless parade of patients, which they could not convey to us, try as they would.

Furthermore, what little we knew, was untried knowledge. We had seen Death stalking through the wards, seen His work in the "post" room, but we had never really gone to the mat with the Grim Wrestler.

The present was too full, though, to allow much time for wondering about the future. There was the mad scramble for internships. There were the sleepless hours on obstetrical service. Then the endless round of wards and out-patient departments, where, just when we began to see clearly through the veil of uncertainty a section would end, another begin, and the thought that the old problem was unfinished was forgotten as we attacked a new one.

Meanwhile, a gradual change had taken place since the earlier years in school. There was no longer the tension in class. A quiz was no longer a major crisis in life. In fact, some of them (notably a certain Saturday morning session) were too good to miss. Attendance became a matter of inclination rather than compulsion. Strangely enough, the percentage of cuts wasn't increased by this fact, for most of our hours in college, particularly the sections, were really fun. We were surprised to find ourselves missing lunch, not because there was work we had to do, but because there was a job we wanted to finish. We even attended Saturday afternoon clinics without complaining, unless we were fortunate enough to have a seat too far back to hear the patients.

As we started down the home stretch we wished, sometimes, that the months left were not so short. But when we recalled that a quarter of a century had already been spent preparing us for a profession, and that most of us had yet to be weaned away from financial dependence on parents, and intellectual dependence on teachers, we realized that it was high time we were delivered from the warm womb of our Alma Mater.

When the setting sun's rays slanted down Spruce Street in the spring, it awakened too many memories to be recorded except in our hearts. We knew that Jefferson had given us a firm foundation in the science of medicine. We hoped that we had learned from her to use common sense as well as our five senses. We hoped that we had learned from her enough of the art of medicine to carry on the tradition of intellectual excellence and ethical practice which is the heritage of every Jefferson graduate.

Ralph B. Vance.

TO MOTHER AND DAD

It appears fitting, that we as seniors should pause to honor those who have done so much for us; therefore we dedicate this page to Mother and Dad. These years of study have been made possible only by their sacrifices and with them as inspirations. May we in the future prove worthy of this great trust. Let this thought become our guiding star; and if this be so, the years to come will bring a pleasant ending to their most treasured dreams.



PERRY ALBERT

Trenton, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

BΣP ΦΔΕ

St. Francis Hospital
Trenton, N. J.



ROBERT JOHN ANZINGER

Springfield, Ohio

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Xavier University

Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Humor Editor, 1938 "Clinic."

St. Mary's Hospital
Cincinnati, Ohio



LEON JOSEPH ARMALAVAGE

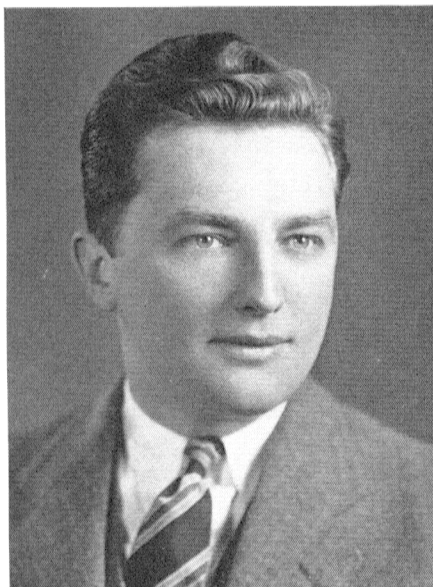
Girardville, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Dickinson College

KBΦ

The Academy; Class Historian, Junior Year.

Reading General Hospital
Reading, Pa.

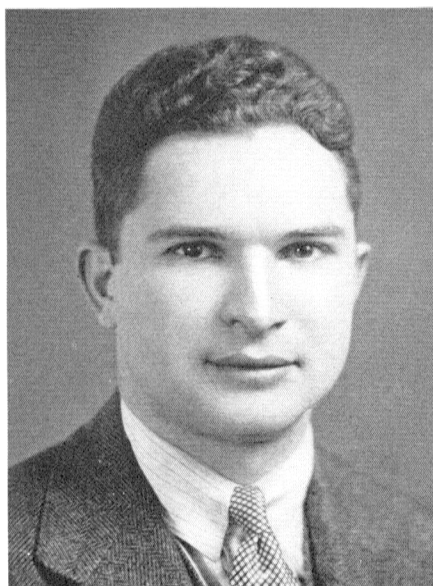


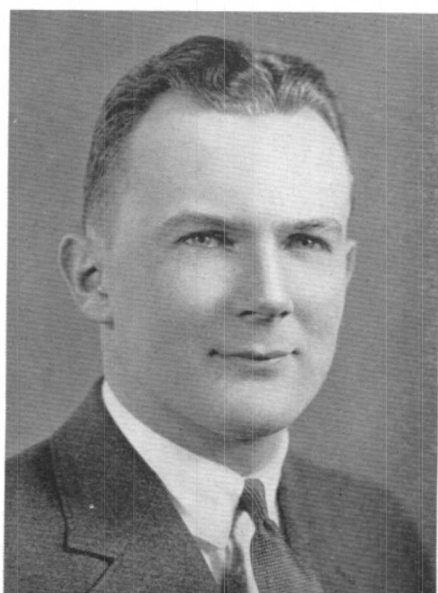
SOLOMON J. AXELROD

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Dartmouth College

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





CHARLES MARCH BANCROFT

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Haverford College

Hare Medical Society; Gross Surgical Society; Vice-President, Senior Year; Dean's Committee.

Delaware Hospital
Wilmington, Del.



ARTHUR M. BARRETT

Pratt, Kansas

Bachelor of Arts
College of Emporia

ΦMA ΘKΨ

Moon Pathological Society (President 1936-37); Vaux Obstetrical Society (Secretary 1936); Patterson Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Hare Medical Society; The Academy; Dean's Committee.

U. S. Naval Hospital



PHILIP BERG, Jr.

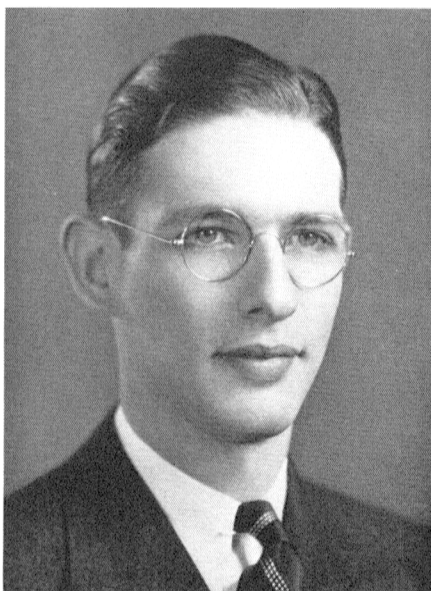
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΑΩΑ

Burn's Neurological Society.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



SIMON MELVIN BERGER

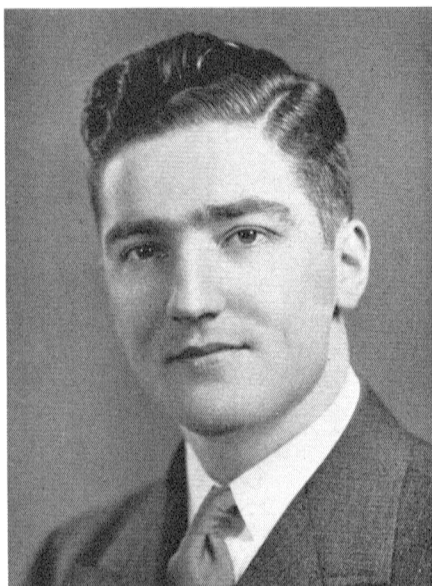
Wilmington, Del.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Delaware

ΦΚΦ

Moon Pathological Society; The
Academy.

Delaware Hospital
Wilmington, Del.





ALBERT MELVIN BIELE

Scranton, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΠΔΕ ΦΕΠ ΦΔΕ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Portrait Committee.

Wilkes-Barre General Hospital
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



LEON DAVID BLUMBERG

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Bachelor of Arts
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ΦΕΠ ΔΣΡ ΦΔΕ ΚΒΦ

Gross Surgical Society; Hare Medical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Dean's Committee; Black and Blue Ball Committee.

Jewish Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



WALTER A. BOQUIST

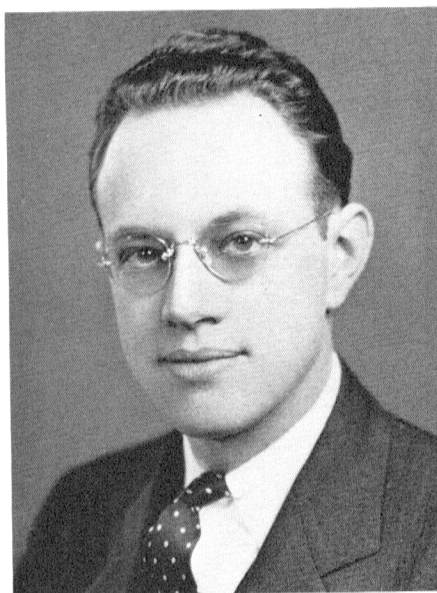
Phillipsburg, N. J.

Bachelor of Science
Lafayette College

ΔΣ ΦΡΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; The Academy (President 1937-38); Hare Medical Society (Secretary 1936-37, President 1937-38); Bauer Pediatric Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Black and Blue Ball Committee; Circulation Manager, 1938 "Clinic."

Easton Hospital
Easton, Pa.



KENNETH S. BRICKLEY

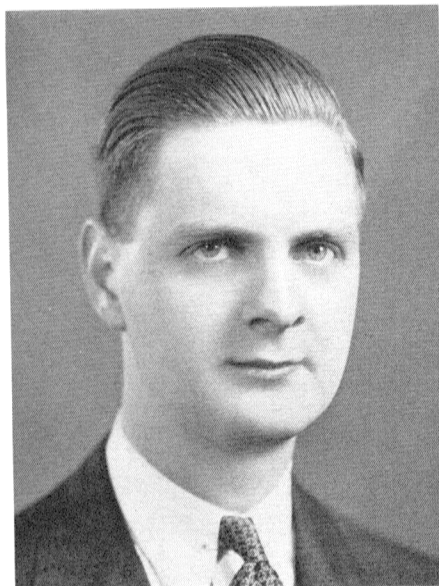
Lock Haven, Pa.

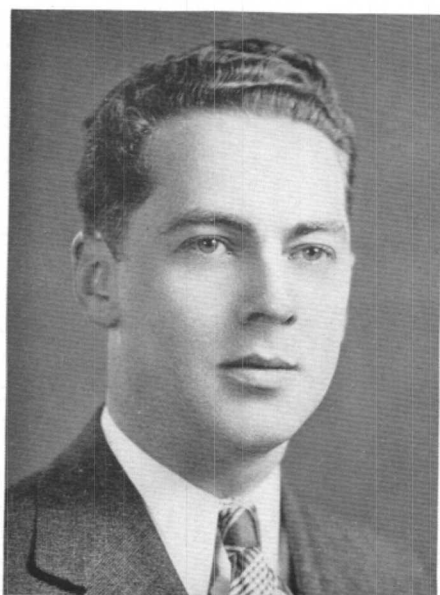
Bachelor of Science
Bucknell University

AXM AKK

Patterson Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Gross Surgical Society; Hare Medical Society.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





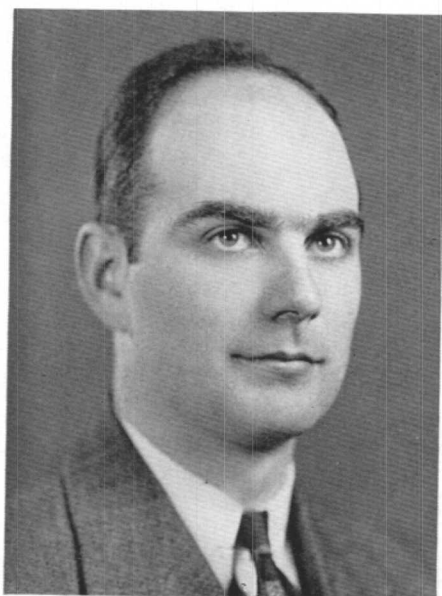
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Drexel Hill, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
LaSalle College

Business Manager, 1938 "Clinic."

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



HAROLD CANTER

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Villanova College

KAT ΦΛΚ

The Academy.

St. Mary's Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



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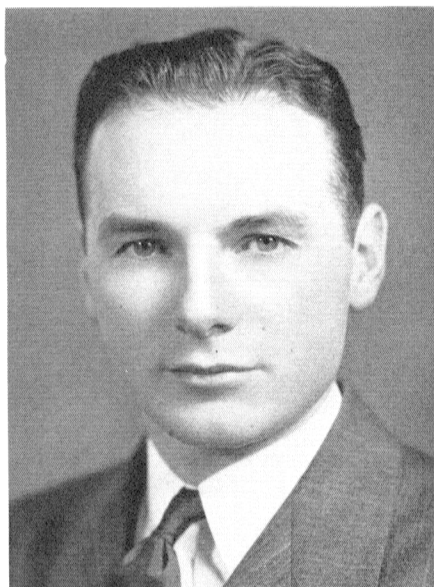
Youngstown, Ohio

Bachelor of Science
St. Vincent College

ΦΒΠ

Pasteur Society (President 1936-37);
Thomas Physiological Society;
Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Hare
Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric
Society; Burn's Neurological Soci-
ety; Gross Surgical Society; Adver-
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Rhode Island Hospital
Providence, R. I.



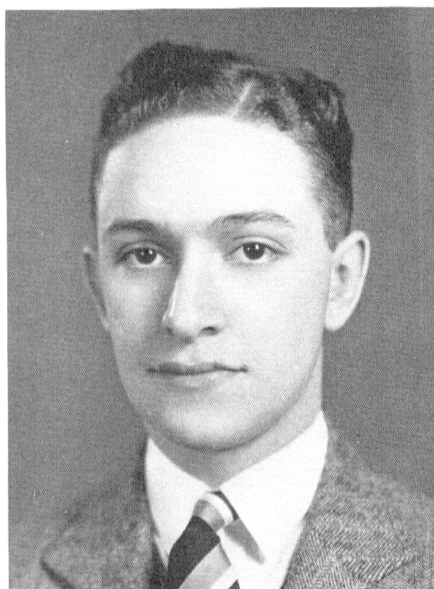
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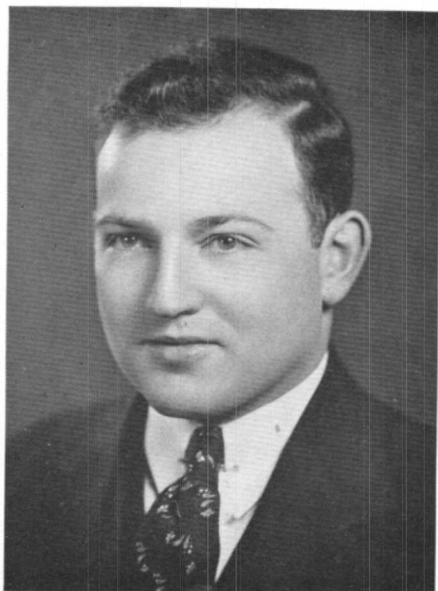
Aliquippa, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Geneva College

ΦΔΕ

Montefiore Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.





RALPH R. CHERASHORE

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ΦΑΚ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Hare
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Chester, Pa.



PAUL CHODOFF

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΑΩΑ

Dean's Committee.

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



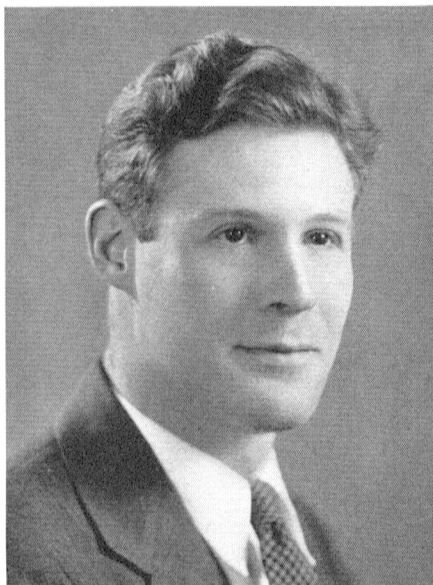
CLARENCE COHN

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΣΔ

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



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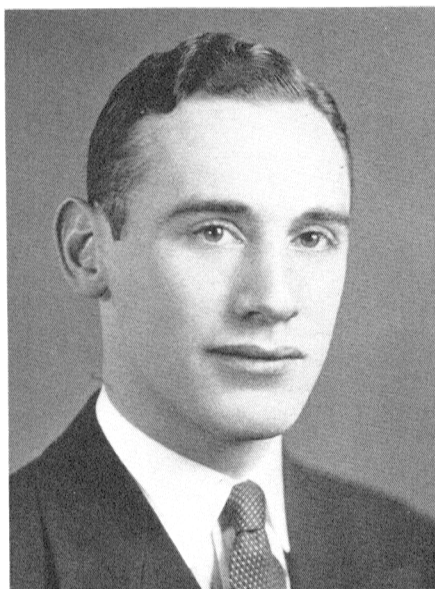
Jamaica, N. Y.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΒΔ ΦΔΕ

Associate Editor, 1938 "Clinic."

King's County Hospital
Brooklyn, N. Y.





NICHOLAS A. COLOSI

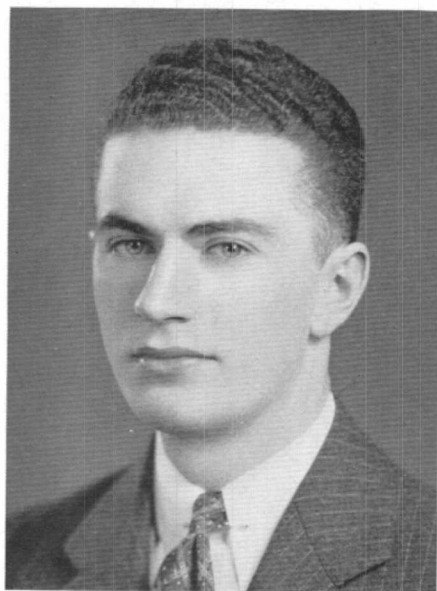
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

ΛΚΔ ΦΑΣ

Thomas Physiological Society;
Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Pas-
teur Society.

St. Agnes Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



JOHN FRANCIS CONNOLES, Jr.

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ΦΑΣ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Thom-
as Physiological Society; Pasteur
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MARTIN COOPERMAN

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ΔΦΑ ΦΛΚ

Thomas Physiological Society;
Schaeffer Anatomical Society;
Gross Surgical Society.

U. S. Naval Hospital



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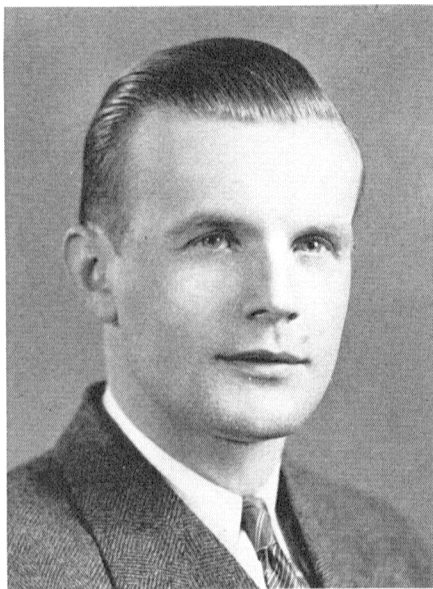
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
LaSalle College

ΘΚΨ

Pasteur Society; Class President,
1934-35, 1935-36; Business Staff,
1938 "Clinic."

Misericordia Hospital
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CAESAR AUGUSTUS DE LEO

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KBΦ

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ΦBΠ KBΦ

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Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



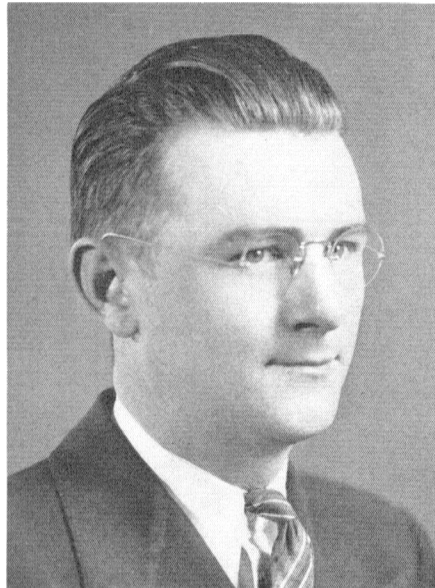
JOSEPH T. DEVLIN, Jr.

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**Bachelor of Science
St. Joseph's College**

Pasteur Society; Hare Medical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Moon Pathological Society; Advertising Manager, 1938 "Clinic."

Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



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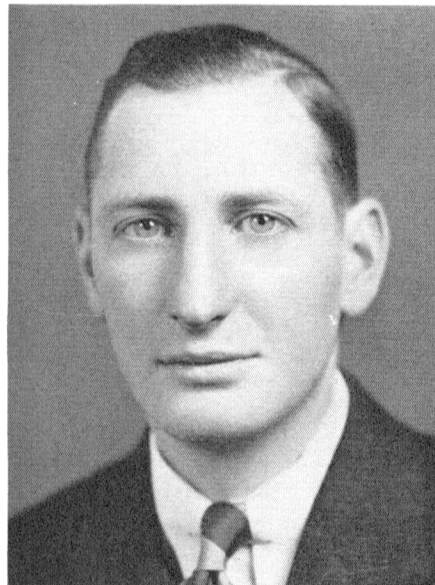
Wilmington, Del.

**Bachelor of Science
Catholic University**

ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Moon Pathological Society; The Academy; Patterson Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society (President 1937-38); Black and Blue Ball Committee.

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





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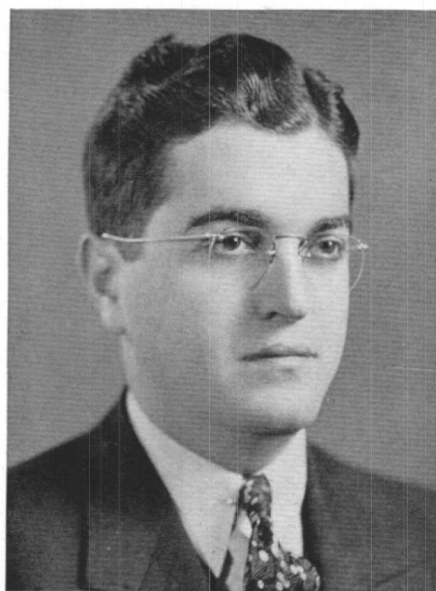
Trenton, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
Lehigh University

ΦBK ΦΔΕ ΚΒΦ ΑΩΑ

The Academy.

St. Francis Hospital
Trenton, N. J.



JOSEPH HAROLD EISNER

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Bachelor of Science
St. Thomas College

ΦΛΚ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



HARRISON F. ENGLISH, III

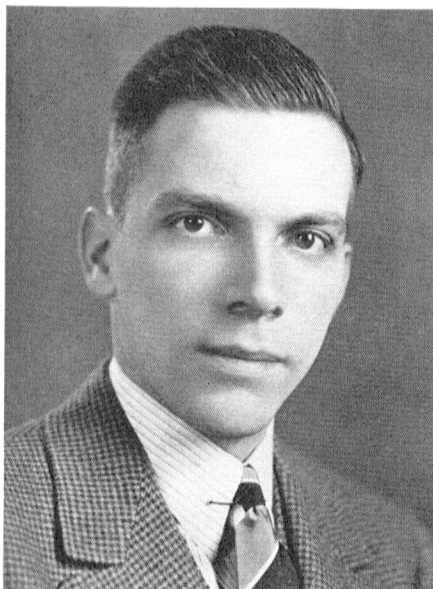
Trenton, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
Lehigh University

ΣΦΕ ΦΒΠ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Hare
Medical Society; Patterson Society;
Black and Blue Ball Committee;
Editorial Staff, 1938 "Clinic."

St. Francis Hospital
Trenton, N. J.



HENRY FISH

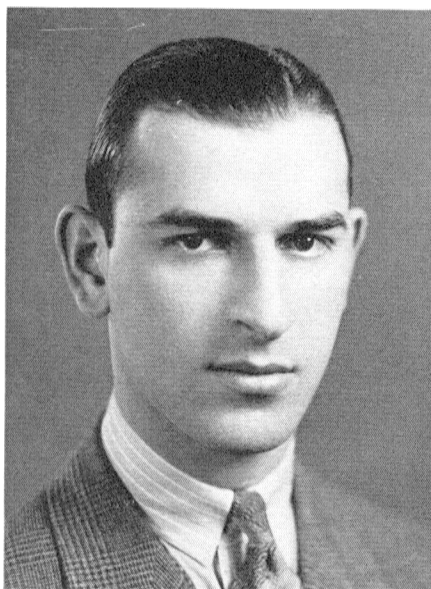
Scranton, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΒΣΡ ΦΔΕ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society.

Scranton State Hospital
Scranton, Pa.





ALEXANDER WILLIAM FREDIANI

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ΦΒΠ ΚΒΦ

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THADDEUS S. GABRESKI

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ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society (Vice-President 1935-36); Thomas Physiological Society; The Academy; Pasteur Society; Black and Blue Ball Committee.

St. Vincent's Hospital
Erie, Pa.



EVERETT W. GARDNER

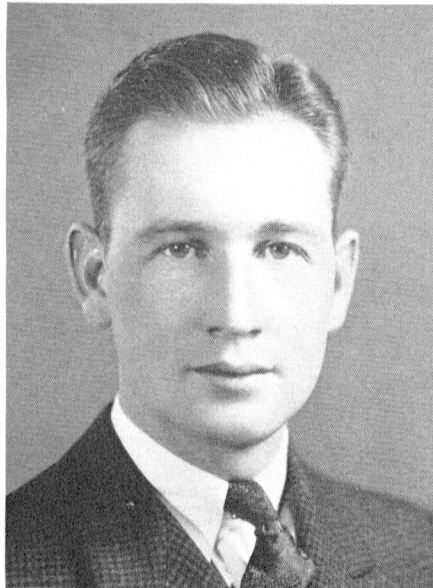
Rawlins, Wyo.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Wyoming

ΚΣ ΝΣΝ

The Academy; Bauer Pediatric Society (Vice-President 1936-37, President 1937-38); Vaux Obstetrical Society; Gross Surgical Society.

Southern Pacific General Hospital
San Francisco, Cal.



SIDNEY HERSH GEHL

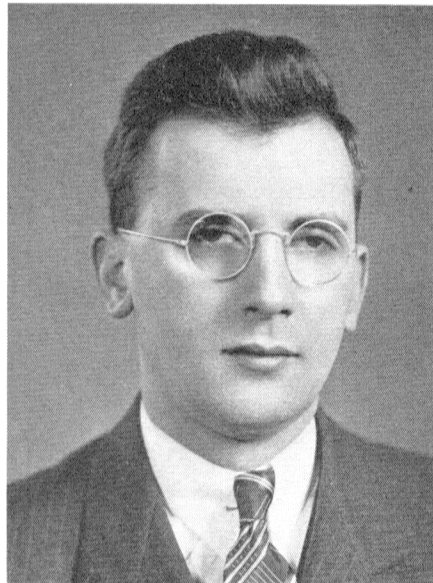
Newark, N. J.

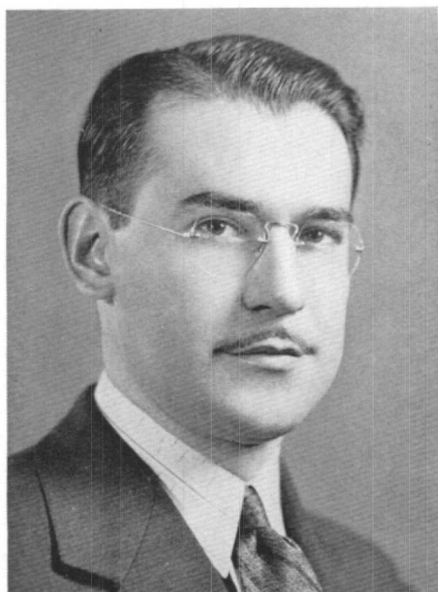
Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΛΦΑ ΦΛΚ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society.

Newark City Hospital
Newark, N. J.





JAMES M. GEORGETSON

Port Allegany, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
St. Bonaventure College

ΦΒΠ ΑΩΑ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Hare
Medical Society; The Academy.

Germantown Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



ISADORE GERSHMAN

Providence, R. I.

Bachelor of Arts
Brown University

ΦΑΚ ΚΒΦ

Thomas Physiological Society; Hare
Medical Society; Black and Blue
Ball Committee.

Wilmington General Hospital
Wilmington, Del.



EUGENE S. GLADSDEN

Washington, D. C.

Bachelor of Science
Franklin and Marshall College

ΦΛΚ

The Academy.

Gallinger Municipal Hospital
Washington, D. C.



**WILLIAM WALLACE LUMPKIN
GLENN**

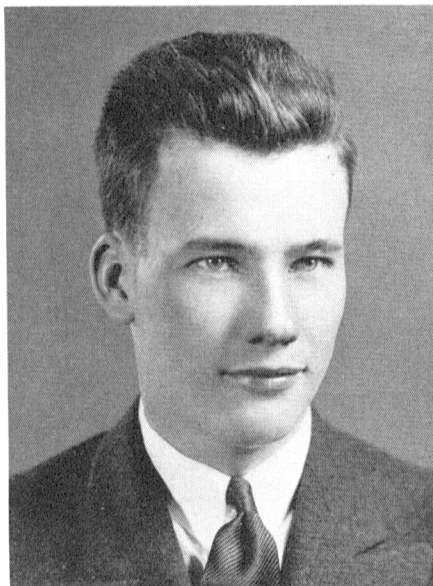
Asheville, N. C.

Bachelor of Science
University of South Carolina

ΣΑΕ ΦΧ ΑΩΑ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Moon
Pathological Society; Bauer Pedi-
atric Society; Burn's Neurological
Society; Patterson Society; Class
Treasurer (1937-1938).

Pennsylvania Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





JOSE R. GONZALEZ FLORES

Ponce, Puerto Rico

Bachelor of Science
University of Puerto Rico

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



MARTIN GREEN

Atlantic City, N. J.

Bachelor of Science
Franklin and Marshall College

ΦΑΚ

Class Secretary (1934-35, 1935-36);
Patterson Society.

Atlantic City Hospital
Atlantic City, N. J.



MORTIMER GREENBERG

Hillside, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
Johns Hopkins University

ΦΔΕ

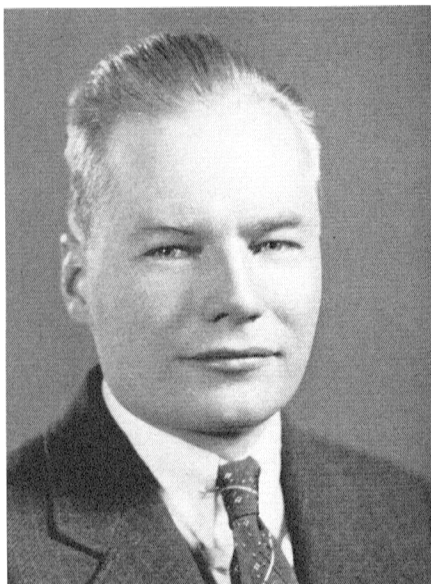


EDWARD JOSEPH HALTON

Holyoke, Mass.

Bachelor of Arts
Holy Cross College

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ



Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Thomas Physiological Society; Pasteur Society; Editorial Staff, 1938 "Clinic."

St. Francis Hospital
Hartford, Conn.





WELLAND A. HAUSE

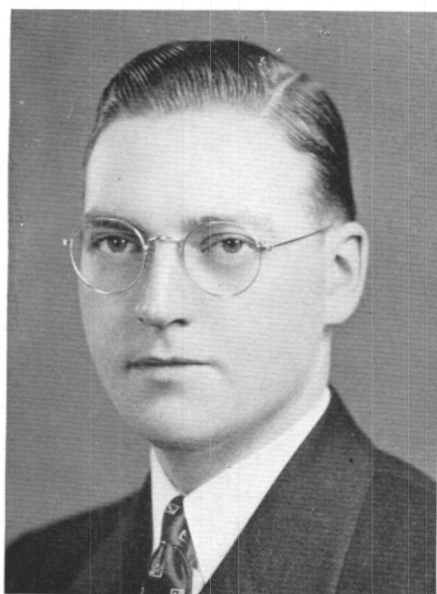
Angels, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

BK AKK AΩA

Vaux Obstetrical Society; The Academy; Gross Surgical Society.

Harrisburg Hospital
Harrisburg, Pa.



JAMES CUMMINS HAZLETT

Wheeling, W. Va.

Bachelor of Arts
Cornell University

ΦKΣ NΣN KBΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Gross Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Burn's Neurological Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Black and Blue Ball Committee; Editorial Staff, 1938 "Clinic."

Allegheny General Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.



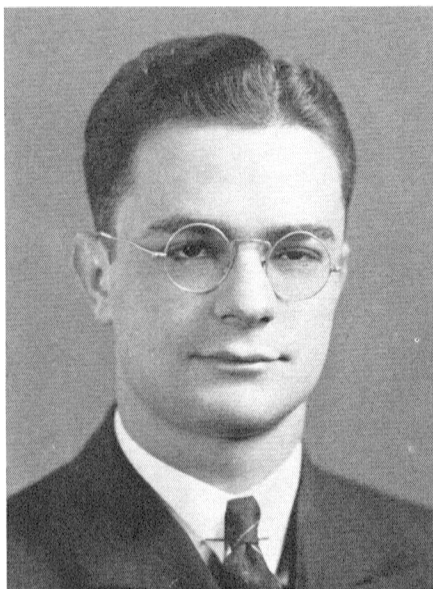
WILLIAM I. HEINE

Camden, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΛΚ

Jewish Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



CURTIS F. HENNING

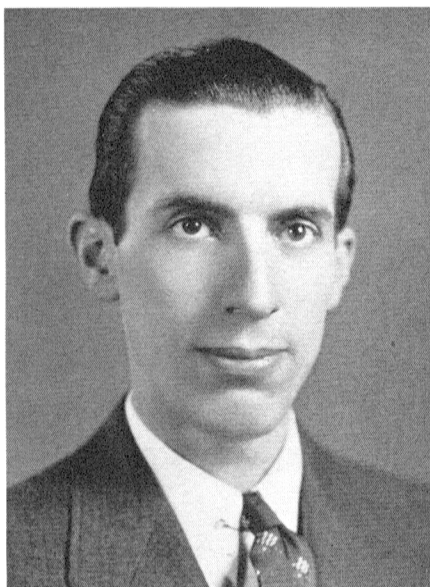
Johnstown, Pa.

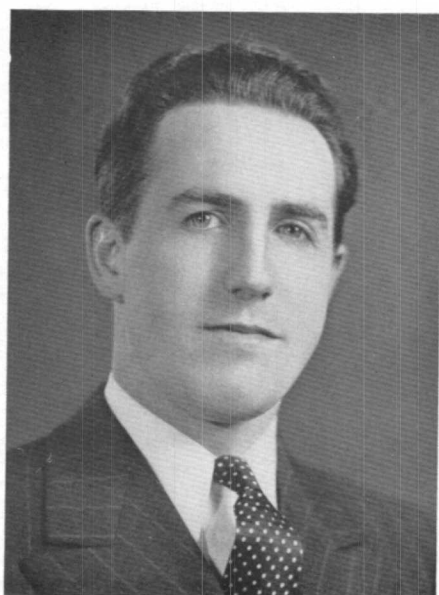
Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΑΤΩ ΑΚΚ ΚΒΦ

Patterson Society; Vaux Obstetrical
Society; Gross Surgical Society;
Black and Blue Ball Committee;
Humor Editor, 1938 "Clinic."

Methodist Episcopal Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





NORMAN W. HENRY, Jr.

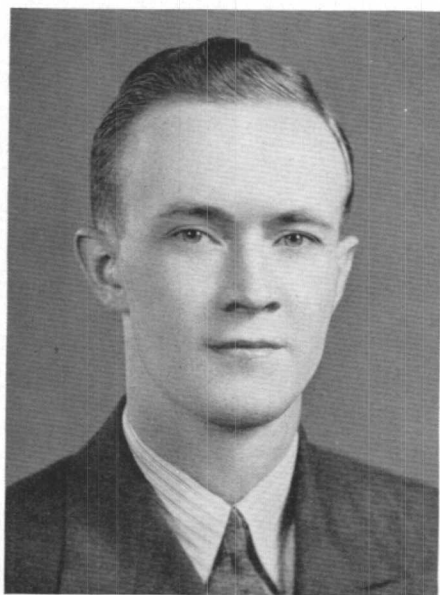
Hazleton, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Lafayette College

KAP KBΦ ΦPΣ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Moon
Pathological Society; Bauer Pedi-
atric Society (Secretary 1937-38);
Hare Medical Society; Dean's
Committee.

Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal
Church
Philadelphia, Pa.



LOUIS FRANKLIN HINMAN

Altoona, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

TKE AKK KBΦ

The Academy; Patterson Society;
Vaux Obstetrical Society; Gross
Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatric
Society.

Germantown Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



EARL E. HOUCK, Jr.

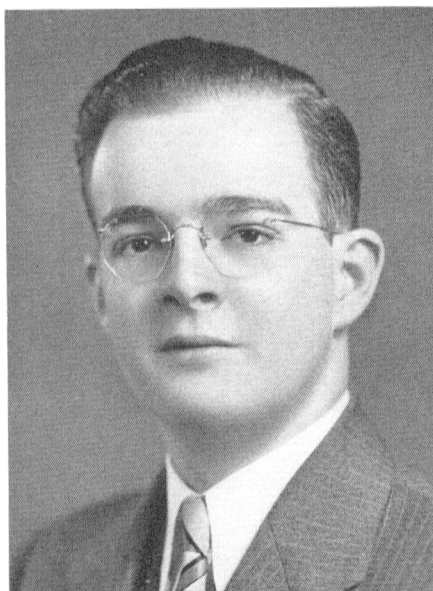
Du Bois, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Allegheny College

ΦΔΘ ΦΒΦ ΝΣΝ

Gross Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; The Academy; Vaux Obstetrical Society.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.



BERNARD JOHN HOUSTON

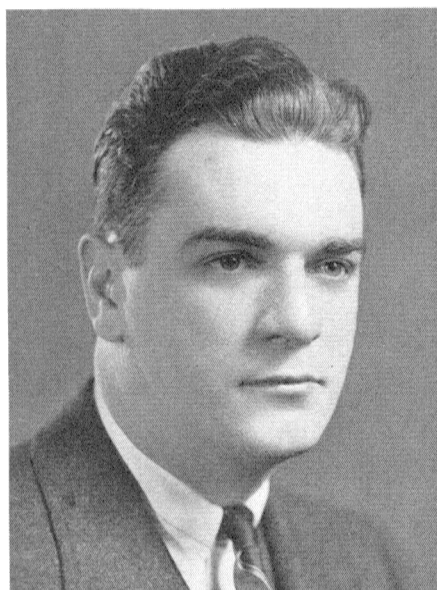
Mount Carmel, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Holy Cross College

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Thomas Physiological Society; Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Pasteur Society; Black and Blue Ball Committee; Editor-in-Chief, 1938 "Clinic"; Student Council, Junior Year.

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





ABE HURWITZ

Harrisburg, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Dickinson College

ΦΕΠ ΦΛΚ

Altoona Hospital
Altoona, Pa.



A. B. IANNONE

Orange, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
Johns Hopkins University

ΑΩΑ ΚΒΦ

Hare Medical Society; Gross Surgical Society.

Newark City Hospital
Newark, N. J.



RICHARD H. JACQUES

Columbus, Ohio

Bachelor of Arts
Ohio Wesleyan University

BΘΠ ΦΧ ΚΒΦ ΑΩΑ

Burn's Neurological Society; Black
and Blue Ball Committee.

Geisinger Memorial Hospital
Danville, Pa.



TILLMAN D. JOHNSON

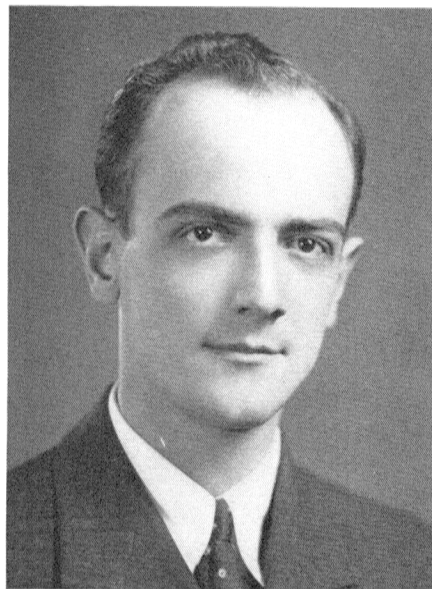
Ogden, Utah

Bachelor of Arts
University of California

ΣΧ

Thomas Physiological Society; Hare
Medical Society; The Academy.

Lancaster General Hospital
Lancaster, Pa.





G. VERNON JUDSON, Jr.

Haddon Heights, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦX

Thomas Physiological Society; Pat-
terson Society; Burn's Neurological
Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society.

Burlington County Hospital
Mount Holly, N. J.



STANLEY BERNARD KACZYNSKI

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
University of Pittsburgh

KBΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Pas-
teur Society; Hare Medical Society;
Chairman of Photographic Com-
mittee, 1938 "Clinic."

St. John's General Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.



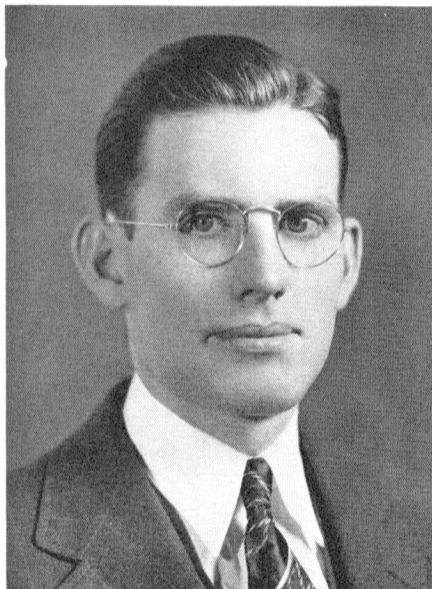
JAMES ALOYSIUS KANE

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
St. Joseph's College

Pasteur Society.

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



ALBERT KAPLAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Pennsylvania State College

Mt. Sinai Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





LOUIS KAPLAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
LaSalle College

ΦΔΕ

Thomas Physiological Society.

St. Agnes Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



SOLOMON KEESAL

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Philadelphia Normal School
Pennsylvania State College
Temple University
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΔΕ

The Academy.

St. Luke's and Children's Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



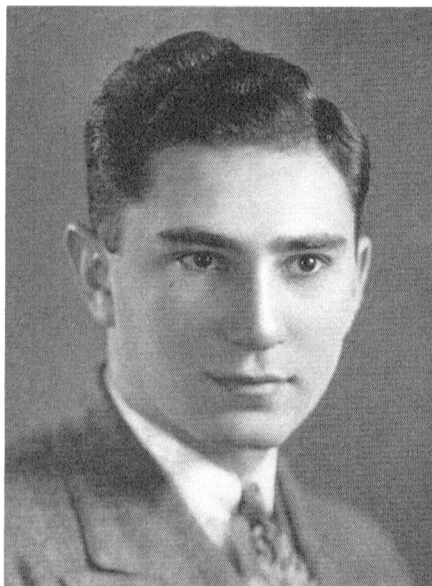
JOSEPH JAY KLINE

Trenton, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΔΦΑ ΦΔΕ

Mercer Hospital
Trenton, N. J.



EDWARD ANDREW KOSTYLA

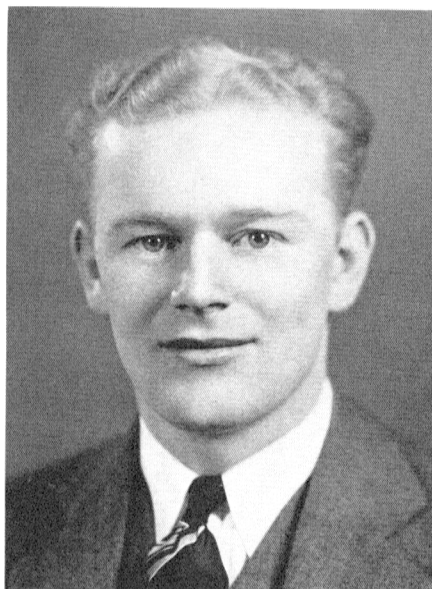
Anthony, R. I.

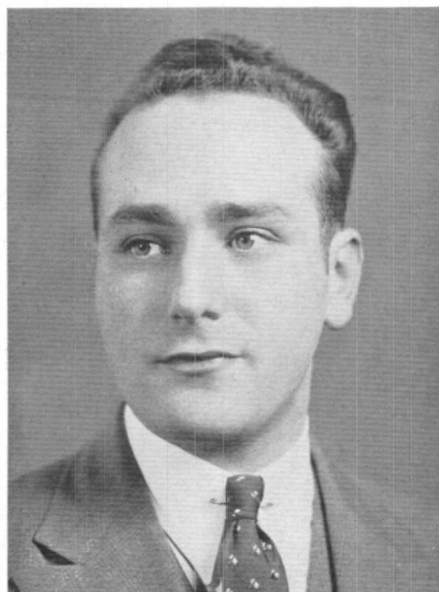
Bachelor of Science
Providence College

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Thomas Physiological Society (Treasurer 1935-36); Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Pasteur Society; Associate Editor, 1938 "Clinic."

New Britain General Hospital
New Britain, Conn.





MORTON ATHERTON KRAVITZ

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΔΕ

Jewish Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



GERALD KROSニック

New Haven, Conn.

Bachelor of Arts
Dartmouth College

ΑΩΑ

The Academy; Portrait Committee.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



JAMES GORDON KURFEES

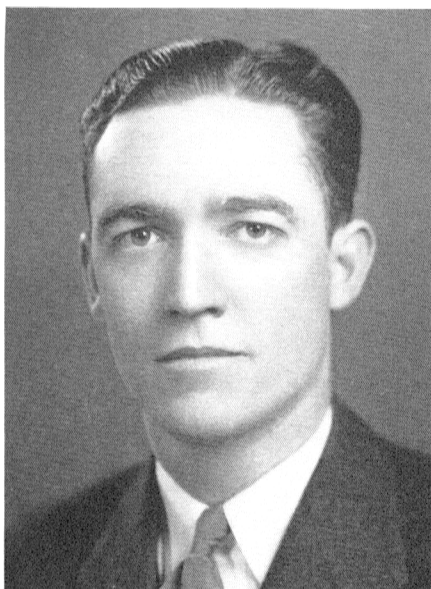
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Bachelor of Arts
University of North Carolina

ΠΚΦ ΦΧ ΚΒΦ

The Academy; Burn's Neurological
Society; Patterson Society.

Charles Wilson Memorial Hospital
Johnson City, N. Y.



RALEGH HOWARD LACKAY

Hamlet, N. C.

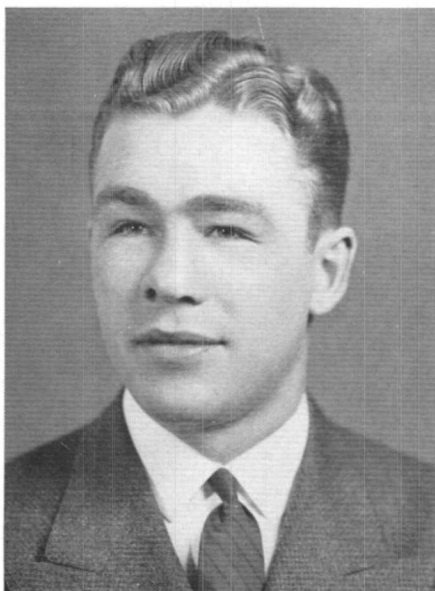
Bachelor of Science
Duke University

ΔΤΔ ΦΧ

Gross Surgical Society; Patterson So-
ciety; Burn's Neurological Society;
Art Editor, 1938 "Clinic."

Charles Wilson Memorial Hospital
Johnson City, N. Y.





B. BRUCE LANGDON

Linden, N. C.

Bachelor of Arts
University of North Carolina

ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; The Academy; Patterson Society; Burn's Neurological Society; Gross Surgical Society; Invitation Committee; Co-Chairman of the Black and Blue Ball.

U. S. Naval Hospital



HENRY LIHN

Atlantic City, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΛΚ

Vaux Obstetrical Society.



WOODROW W. LINDENMUTH

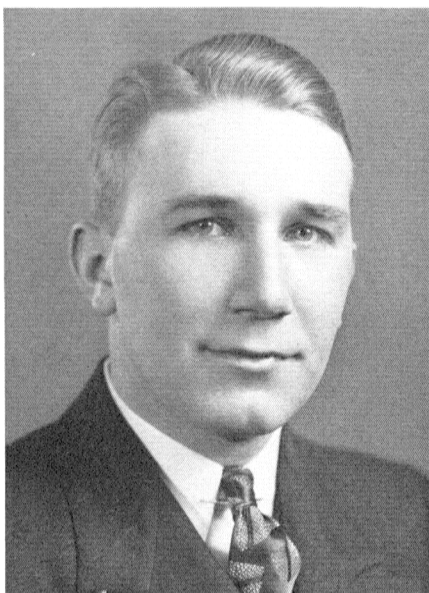
Ringtown, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΑΣΦ ΑΚΚ

The Academy; Burn's Neurological Society; Gross Surgical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Patterson Society.

Pennsylvania Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



GEORGE M. LONGAKER, Jr.

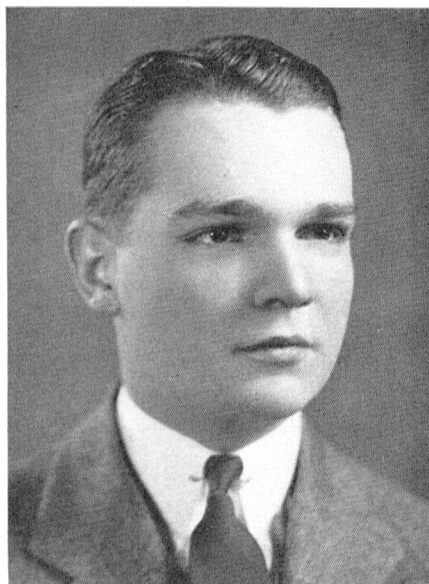
Pottstown, Pa.

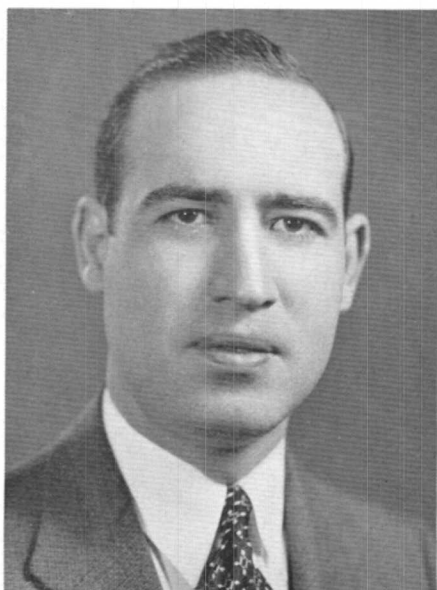
Bachelor of Science
Ursinus College

ZX ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Surgical Society; Burn's Neurological Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Class Secretary (1936-37); Class President (1937-38); Black and Blue Ball Committee.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





WENDELIN GEORGE LUCKNER

Stepney, Conn.

Bachelor of Arts
Master of Arts
University of Kentucky

ΦΧ

United Hospital
Port Chester, N. Y.



MELVIN LUSTIG

Newark, N. J.

Bachelor of Science
Albright College

ΦΔΕ ΑΩΑ ΚΒΦ

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Class
Treasurer (1934-35, 1935-36).

Newark Beth Israel Hospital
Newark, N. J.



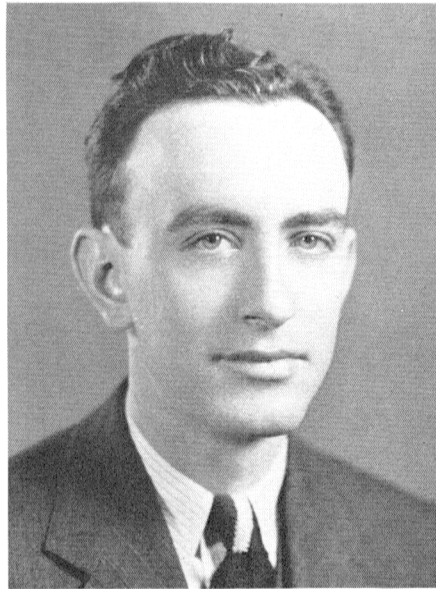
VINCENT ALOYSIUS LYNCH

Rosedale, Long Island, N. Y.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Alabama

ΔΣΦ ΦΒΠ

City of Detroit Receiving Hospital
Detroit, Mich.



JOHN L. McCLINTOCK

Cadiz, Ohio

Bachelor of Arts
Ohio State University

ΦΧ ΑΩΑ

Burn's Neurological Society; Vaux
Obstetrical Society; The Academy;
Patterson Society.

Germantown Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





**ALEXANDER ROSCOE
McCULLOUGH**

Knoxville, Tenn.

Bachelor of Arts
Kansas State Teachers College
University of Tennessee
Harvard University

ΦΧ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Burn's
Neurological Society; Hare Medi-
cal Society; Vaux Obstetrical Soci-
ety; Patterson Society; Dean's
Committee.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



EDWARD B. MARENUS

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΛΚ

Moon Pathological Society.

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



WILLIAM EDWARD MARSH

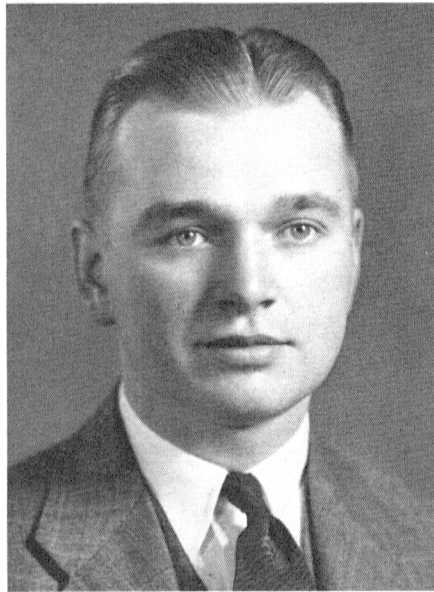
Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Lafayette College

ΘΑΧ ΑΚΚ

Gross Surgical Society; Burn's Neurological Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society.

Allegheny General Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.



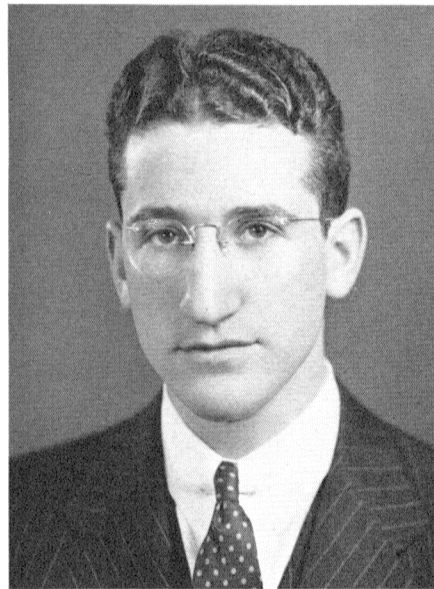
VICTOR MAYER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bachelor of Arts
Lehigh University

ΦΒΚ ΦΔΕ ΑΩΑ

St. Luke's Hospital
Bethlehem, Pa.





ELMER H. MILLER

Scranton, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

BΣP ΦΔΕ

York Hospital
York, Pa.



HORATIO BROWN MILLER

Washington, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Washington and Jefferson College

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Photo-
graphic Committee, 1938 "Clinic."

Mercy Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.



PAUL H. MORTON

Salt Lake City, Utah

Bachelor of Arts
University of Utah

ΣΠ ΔΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Moon
Pathological Society; Hare Medical
Society; Editorial Staff, 1938
"Clinic."

Medical Corps
United States Navy



DOMINIC S. MOTSAÏ

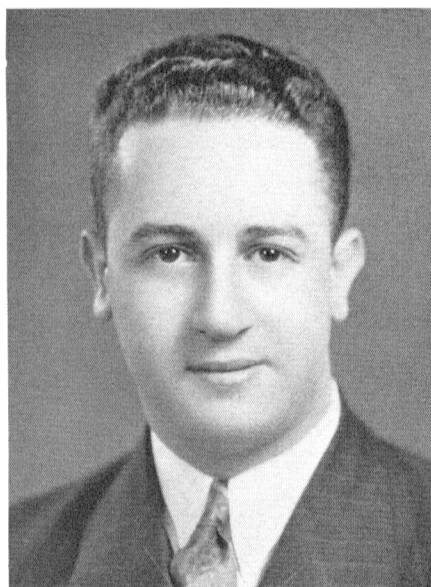
Carbondale, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
St. Thomas College

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society (Presi-
dent 1935-36); Thomas Physiologi-
cal Society; Hare Medical Society;
Patterson Society; Vaux Obstetrical
Society; Pasteur Society; Black
and Blue Ball Committee.

Robert Packer Hospital
Sayre, Pa.





PATRICK S. NISHIJIMA

Honolulu, Hawaii

Bachelor of Arts
University of Hawaii

ΦΠΣ KBΦ

Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Schaeffer Anatomical Society.

Wilmington General Hospital
Wilmington, Delaware



GEORGE THOMPSON NOEL, Jr.

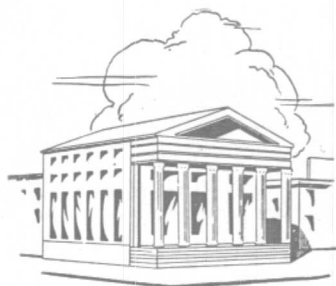
Dunn, N. C.

Bachelor of Arts
Wake Forest College

ΦΠΣ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Hare Medical Society; Burn's Neurological Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Patterson Society.

Rex Hospital
Raleigh, N. C.



EDWARD STEPHENS PHILLIPS

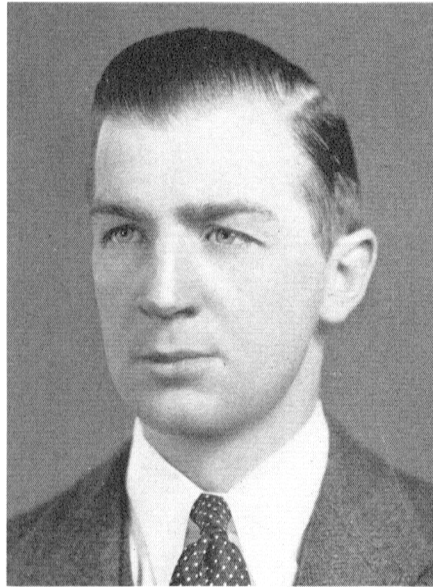
Wheeling, W. Va.

Bachelor of Arts
Yale University

NΣN

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Bauer
Pediatric Society; Vaux Obstetrical
Society; The Academy; Gross Sur-
gical Society; Dean's Committee.

State of Wisconsin General Hospital
Madison, Wis.



A. JOSEPH PITONE

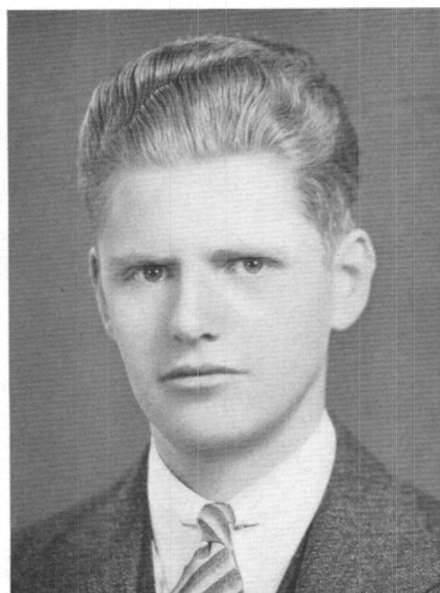
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

Hare Medical Society; Pasteur Soci-
ety; Business Staff, 1938 "Clinic."

St. Agnes Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





EDWARD VANCE PLATT

Haddon Heights, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΧ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Burn's
Neurological Society (Treasurer
1937-38); Patterson Society; Senior
Ring Committee.

Cooper Hospital
Camden, N. J.



FREDERICK WALTER POBIRS

Providence, R. I.

Bachelor of Arts
Brown University

ΦΒΚ ΣΧ ΦΛΚ

Cedars of Lebanon Hospital
Los Angeles, Cal.



CLEMENT B. POTELUNAS

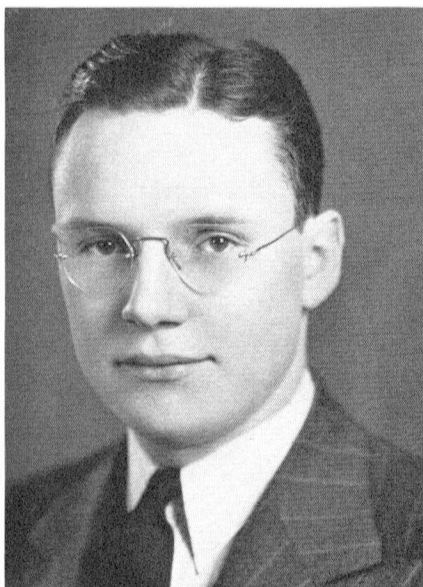
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
St. Thomas College

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Thomas Physiological Society; Pasteur Society; Hare Medical Society; Burn's Neurological Society; The Academy; Black and Blue Ball Committee.

Mercy Hospital
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



ALISON HOWE PRICE

Philadelphia, Pa.

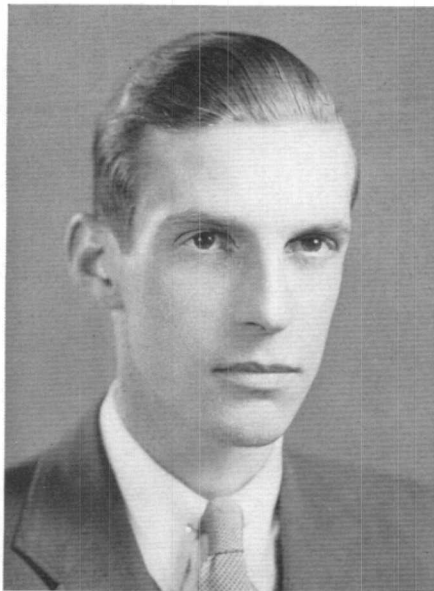
Bachelor of Arts
Swarthmore College

ΔΥ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; The Academy; Class President, Junior Year; Class Secretary, Senior Year; Chairman, Dean's Committee; Cap and Gown Committee.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





HENRY STEEVER PRICE, Jr.

Collingswood, N. J.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦX

Patterson Society; Burn's Neurological Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society.

Cooper Hospital
Camden, N. J.



DANIEL JAY REDNOR

Trenton, N. J.

Bachelor of Science
Rutgers University



LUKE K. REMLEY

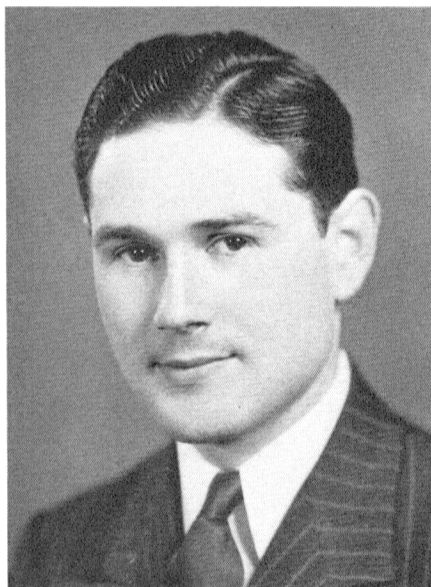
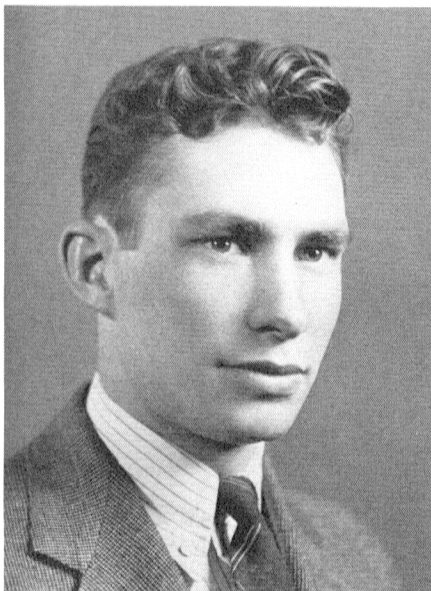
Hummelstown, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Juniata College
Lebanon Valley College

KΑΣ ΦΡΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Thomas Physiological Society; Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Black and Blue Ball Committee; Chairman, Portrait Committee; Art Editor, 1938 "Clinic"; Kappa Beta Phi (Vice-President 1937-38).

York General Hospital
York, Pa.



PADIE RICHLIN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bachelor of Arts
Lynchburg College

ΦΛΚ

Unity Hospital
Brooklyn, N. Y.





L. LOUIS RINALDI

Dunmore, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Pennsylvania State College

Thomas Physiological Society; Burn's
Neurological Society.

Moses Taylor Hospital
Scranton, Pa.



JACOB ROBBINS

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΛΚ

St. Joseph's Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



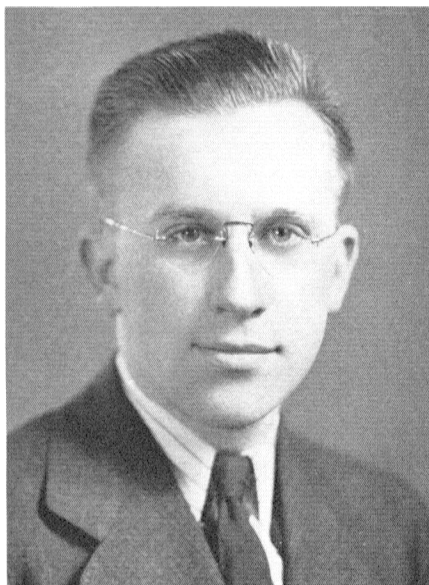
WALTER J. ROMEJKO

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
St. Joseph's College

The Academy; Pasteur Society; Ring
Committee.

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



CONSTANTINE ROSKOVICS
ROSCOE

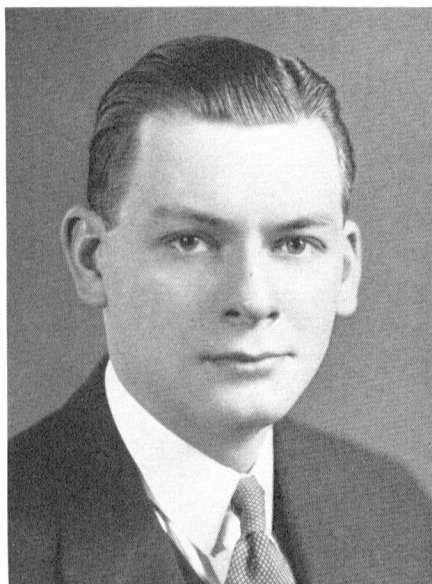
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

ΑΚΑ ΦΡΣ ΚΒΦ

Pasteur Society; Thomas Physiologi-
cal Society; Bauer Pediatric Soci-
ety; The Academy; Hare Medical
Society; Class Vice-President (1936-
37); Co-Chairman, Black and Blue
Ball; Portrait Committee.

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.





EPHRIAM MANUEL ROSSET

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΔΚ

Mt. Sinai Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



VICTOR PAUL SATINSKY

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΔΕ

Mt. Sinai Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



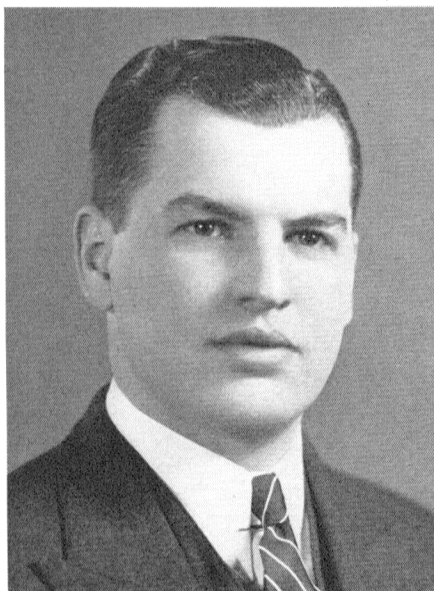
JACOB WOODROW SAVACOO

Perkasie, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Muhlenberg College

ΦΚΤ ΟΔΚ ΦΧ ΑΩΔ

Reading Hospital
Reading, Pa.



SAM SCHLESINGER

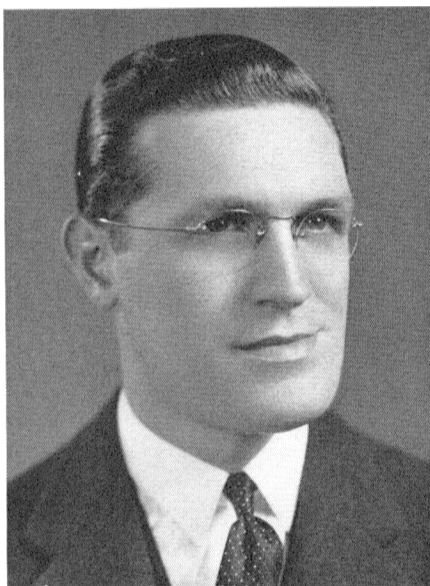
Hazleton, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Columbia University

ΦΔΕ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society.

Sacred Heart Hospital
Allentown, Pa.





JOHN E. SCHWAB

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
St. Joseph's College

KBΦ

Pasteur Society; Ring Committee,
Chairman.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



HAROLD LEONARD SEIGAL

Portland, Me.

Bachelor of Science
Bowdoin College

KBΦ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Assistant
Business Manager, 1938 "Clinic."

Cambridge Hospital
Cambridge, Mass.



MORRIS JACK SHAPIRO

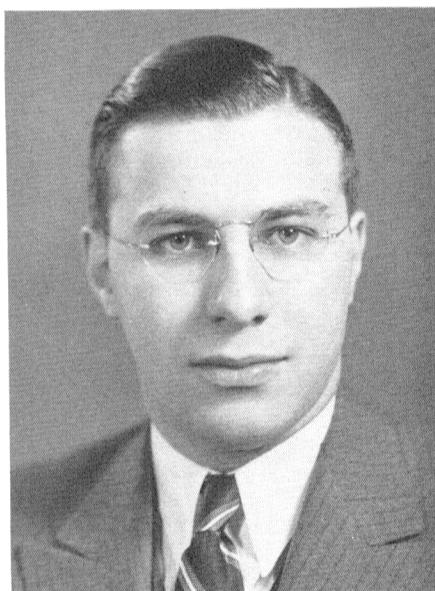
Rochester, N. Y.

Bachelor of Arts
Master of Science
University of Rochester

KN ΦBK ΦAK ΑΩΑ

Associate Editor, 1938 "Clinic."

Michael Reese Hospital
Chicago, Ill.



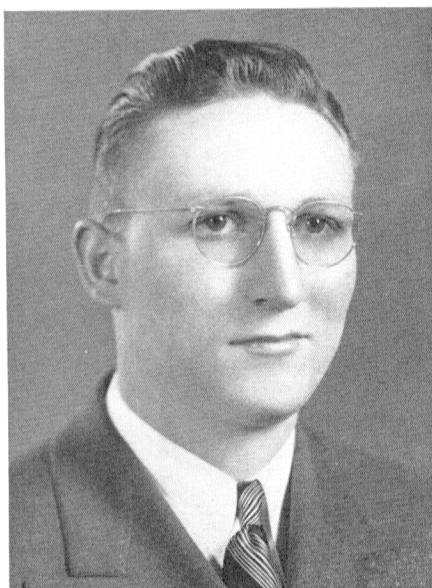
WARREN SEVY SHEPHERD

Salt Lake City, Utah

Bachelor of Arts
University of Utah

Hare Medical Society.

Good Samaritan Hospital
Portland, Ore.





W. JAMES SHOENTHAL

New Paris, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Juniata College

ΦΑΣ

Thomas Physiological Society;
Schaeffer Anatomical Society.

Frankford Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



JOHN M. SIEGEL

Lancaster, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Pennsylvania State College

ΒΣΡ

St. Joseph's Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



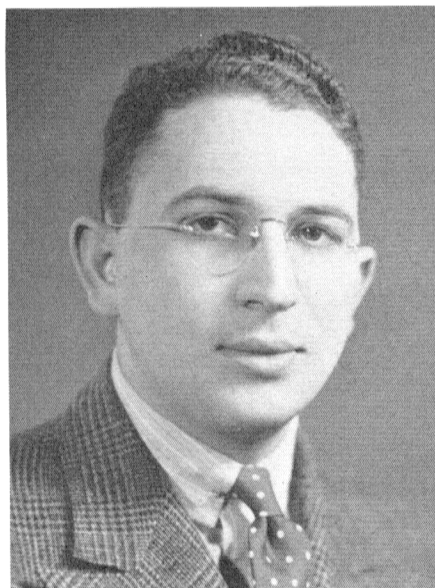
JOSEPH FRANKLE SIEGEL

Washington, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Cornell University
Washington and Jefferson College

ΦΣ ΦΔΕ ΚΒΦ

Washington Hospital
Washington, Pa.



GEORGE ALBERT SILVER

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΔΚ





SAMUEL H. SKLOFF

Philadelphia, Pa.

Graduate of Pharmacy
Temple University
Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

ΘΚΦ ΦΔΕ

Thomas Physiological Society; The
Academy.

Mt. Sinai Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



GORDON E. SNYDER

New Milford, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΧΦ ΑΚΚ

Patterson Society; Vaux Obstetrical
Society; Gross Surgical Society;
Bauer Pediatric Society; Class
Vice-President (1934-35, 1935-36).

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



PINCUS SOBIE

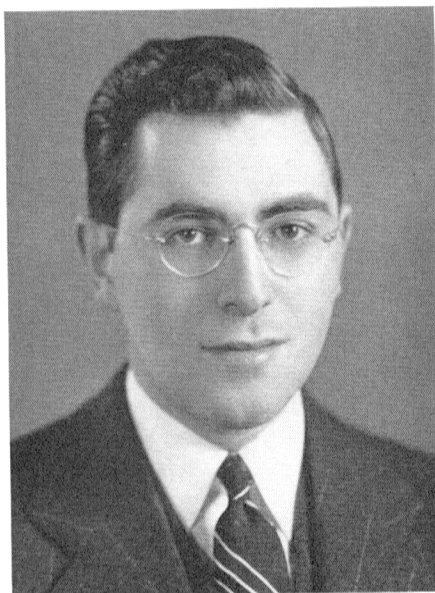
Rochester, N. Y.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Rochester

KN ΦAK

The Academy.

Rochester General Hospital
Rochester, N. Y.



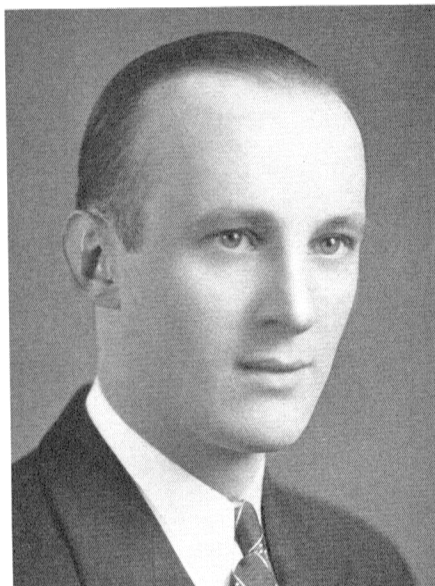
GEORGE MARTIN SPILKA

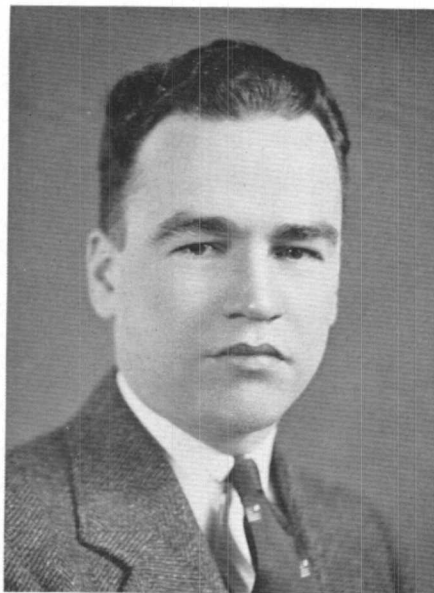
Millvale, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
University of Pittsburgh

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Pas-
teur Society; Photographic Com-
mittee, 1938 "Clinic."

St. John's General Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.





WILLIAM F. STANKARD

Stamford, Conn.

Bachelor of Science
Fordham University

Pasteur Society.

St. Vincent's Hospital
New York City



HAMILTON W. STEVENS, Jr.

Rocky Point, N. C.

Bachelor of Science
Wake Forest College

ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Vaux
Obstetrical Society; Black and Blue
Ball Committee; Associate Editor,
1938 "Clinic."

Cooper Hospital
Camden, N. J.



HERMAN D. STEVENS

Newport News, Va.

Bachelor of Arts
Wake Forest College

ΦΡΣ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Hare Medical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society.

City Memorial Hospital
Winston Salem, N. C.



LEONARD KEATING SUPPLE

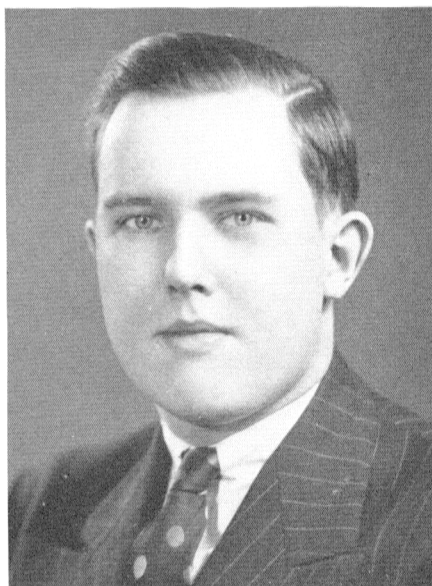
Beacon, N. Y.

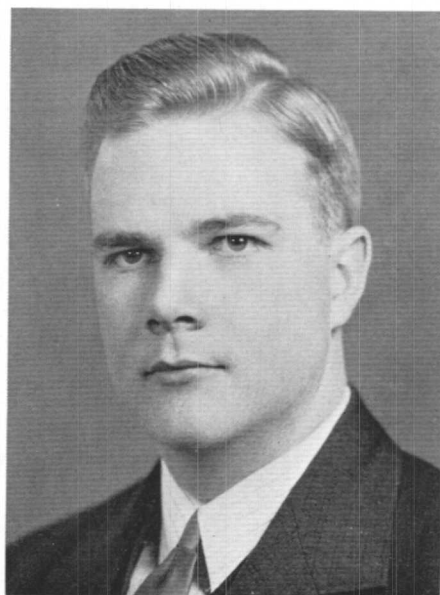
Bachelor of Science
Fordham University

ΦΒΠ ΚΒΦ

Hare Medical Society (Treasurer 1936-37, Vice-President 1937-38); Pasteur Society; Patterson Society; Kappa Beta Phi (Secretary-Treasurer).

Montgomery Hospital
Norristown, Pa.





VERNON W. TAYLOR, Jr.

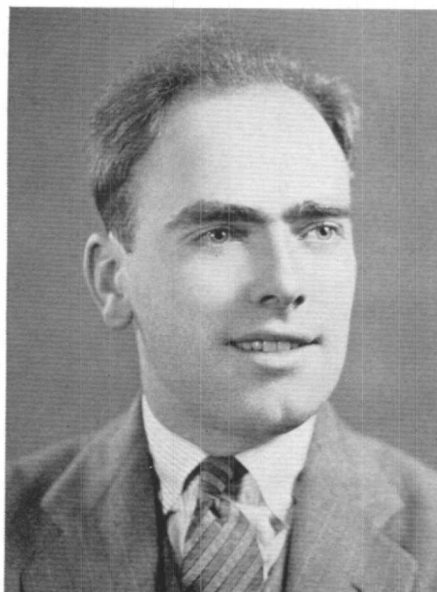
Oxford, N. C.

Bachelor of Science
Wake Forest College

ΠΓΣ ΘΚΨ

Moon Pathological Society; Vaux Ob-
stetrical Society; Burn's Neurologi-
cal Society; Hare Medical Society.

City Memorial Hospital
Winston Salem, N. C.



EDWIN P. TRIPP, Jr.

Falmouth, Mass.

Bachelor of Arts
Haverford College

ΦΡΣ ΚΒΦ

Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pediat-
ric Society; Black and Blue Ball
Committee.

Hartford Municipal Hospital
Hartford, Conn.



SAMUEL D. ULRICH

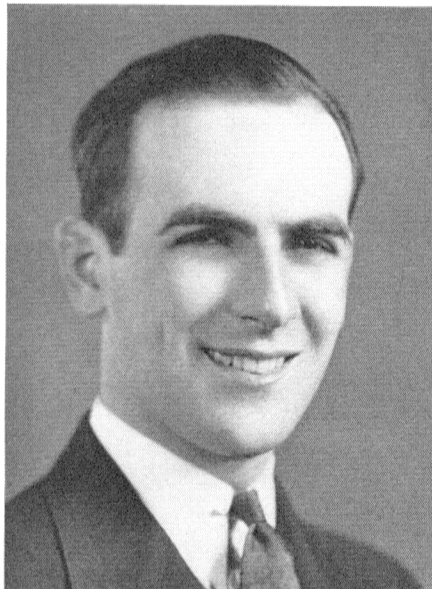
Harrisburg, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Lebanon Valley College

ΦΑΣ ΦΡΣ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Moon Pathological Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Hare Medical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Burn's Neurological Society; Patterson Society; The Academy.

Presbyterian Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



HARRY BURNHAM UNDERWOOD

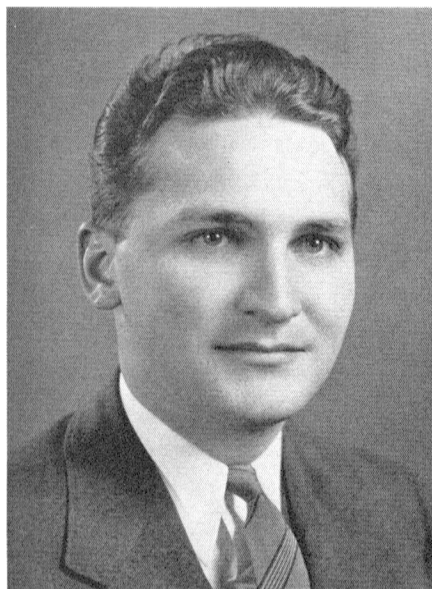
Bangor, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Muhlenberg College

ΦΚΤ ΦΧ ΑΩΑ

Moon Pathological Society; Burn's Neurological Society; Patterson Society; The Academy; Bauer Pediatric Society; Portrait Committee.

Easton Hospital
Easton, Pa.





RALPH BURROUGHS VANCE

Greensburg, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Pennsylvania State College

ΒΘΠ ΝΣΝ ΑΩΑ

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Burn's
Neurological Society; Gross Surgi-
cal Society; Bauer Pediatric Soci-
ety; Class Historian (1937-38).

Western Pennsylvania Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.



LEO M. WACHTEL, Jr.

Savannah, Ga.

Bachelor of Arts
Emory University

ΟΔΚ ΦΔΕ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society.

St. Vincent's Hospital
Jacksonville, Fla.



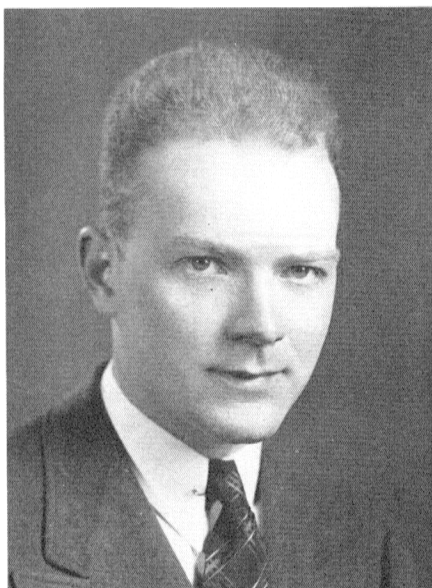
WALTER BROWN WATKIN

Saltillo, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Juniata College

Thomas Physiological Society; Moon
Pathological Society; The Acad-
emy; Dean's Committee.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



WILLIAM ANTHONY WEISS

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

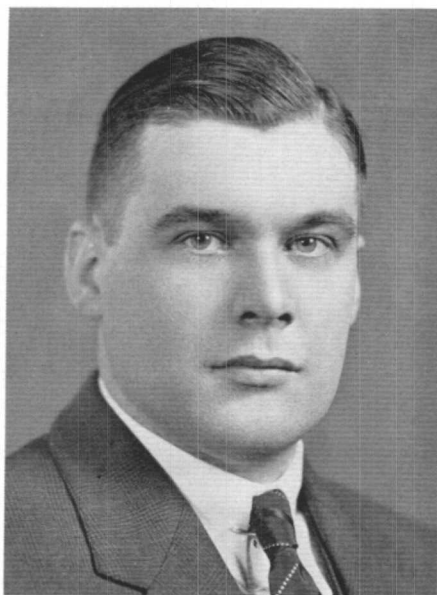
Bachelor of Science
Georgetown University

AKK

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Patterson
Society; Gross Surgical Society;
Pasteur Society; Business Staff,
1938 "Clinic."

Mercy Hospital
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.





GEORGE R. WENTZEL

Sunbury, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
Susquehanna University

ΦΑΘ

Thomas Physiological Society.

Harrisburg General Hospital
Harrisburg, Pa.



JOHN H. C. WENTZEL

Sunbury, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Franklin and Marshall College

Thomas Physiological Society.

Williamsport Hospital
Williamsport, Pa.



JACOB S. WIENER

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΔΦΑ ΦΑΚ

Chester Hospital
Chester, Pa.



GEORGE A. WILDMANN

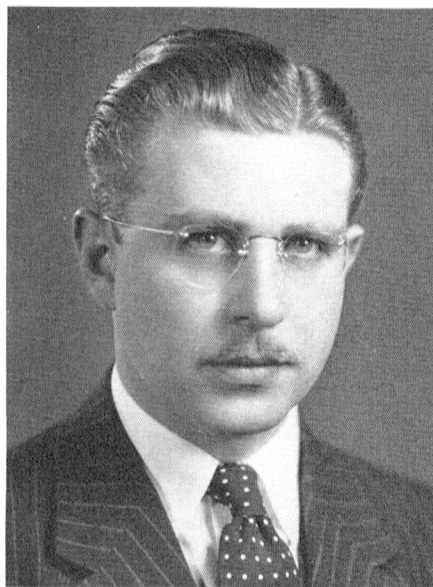
Trenton, N. J.

Bachelor of Science
Seton Hall College

ΚΒΦ

Thomas Physiological Society; Moon
Pathological Society; Bauer Pedi-
atric Society; Pasteur Society.

St. Francis Hospital
Trenton, N. J.





HOWARD ALLEN YOST

Pottsville, Pa.

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

AKK

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Gross Sur-
gical Society.

Germantown Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



JOSEPH FRANCIS ZIELINSKI

Holyoke, Mass.

Bachelor of Science
Massachusetts State College

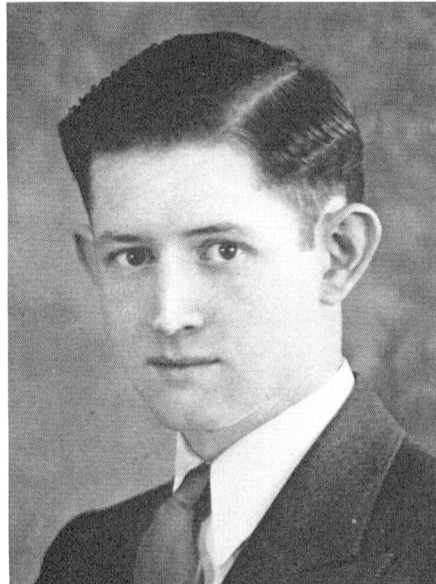
ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Thomas Physiological Society (Presi-
dent 1935-36); Schaeffer Anatomic-
al Society; Gross Surgical Soci-
ety; Vaux Obstetrical Society;
Class Historian (1934-35, 1935-36);
Chairman, Black and Blue Ball
Committee; Kappa Beta Phi (Presi-
dent 1937-38).

St. Agnes Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



IN MEMORIAM



JOSEPH EICHHOLZER

Died March 15, 1936

To our former classmates who through illness, lack of finance, or scholastic ability, were unable to complete the Medical Course.



Jefferson Diploma

To all who shall see these writings, greeting:

Forasmuch as academic degrees were instituted to the intent that men endowed with learning and wisdom should be distinguished from others by honors, to the end that this might be profitable to them, and also that the industry of others might be stimulated and the exercise of virtue and the liberal arts be increased among men:

And as the fullest rights conferred publicly by diploma in our College have this end chiefly in view:

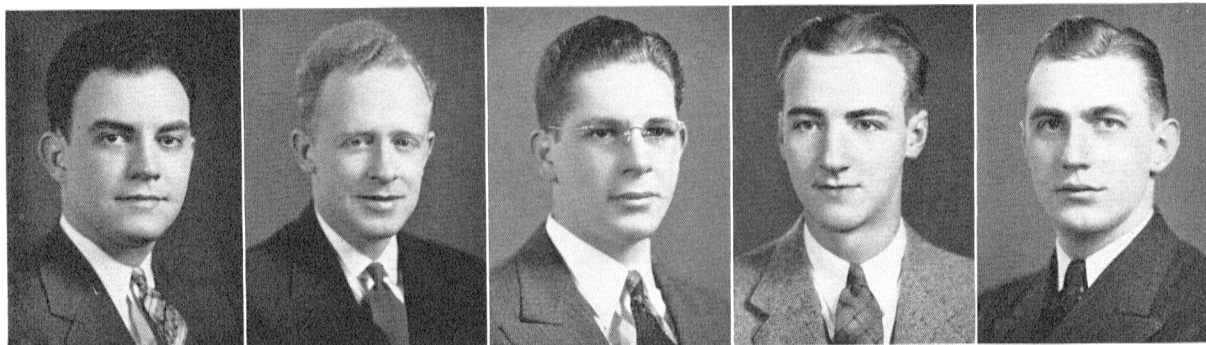
Therefore, be it known, that we, the President and Professors of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have created and constituted a Doctor in the Art of Healing———, an honorable man endeared to us by correct morals and all those virtues which adorn every good man; who, also, by his excellent knowledge of medical as well as of surgical art, acquired by him in our College, and manifested more fully in an examination publicly held by us, has shown himself worthy of the fullest academic honors.

To the one thus referred to, ——, we have, by virtue of this diploma, most freely and fully granted and confirmed all the rights, honors and privileges belonging to the degree of Doctor in the Art of Medicine, among ourselves, and all nations.

In evidence of which let this diploma, signed in our handwriting, and having appended the seal of the College, be a testimonial.

Given in our medical hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the —— day of —— in the year of human salvation ——, and in the —— year of the sovereign power of the United States of America. [Signatures of President and Dean.]

JUNIOR CLASS



William L. White
President

George S. White
Vice-President

Albert L. Maisel
Secretary

James J. Fitzpatrick
Treasurer

John M. Falker
Historian

HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1939

Freshman Year

We were gathered together as a class, 135 in number, on the night of September 22, 1935. To say that our history had begun at that time would be an unfeeling statement. It is true on that date we were formally unified and bounded together by a common tie and urged on by a common ambition. Much, however, has happened before to make us, as a class, a reality. To many, indeed, we are indebted for making possible the further pursuance of our vocations at Jefferson.

It is no difficult task to recall the solemn occasion wherewith we were welcomed to Jefferson's Halls. Dean Patterson acquainted us with the fact (statistics were given), that our goal was still distant and the path quite tortuous.

The Dean was correct—our classes did begin the next day. Our first meeting was with Dr. Rosenberger, who gave us some sound advice and then plunged into his field, Bacteriology and Etiology. We met him weekly with enthusiasm, not only because of his teaching ability but also because he made us feel as though we weren't in too difficult a situation after all. Assisting Dr. Rosenberger was Dr. Kreidler, who wasn't unlike his chief and hence easily won the admiration and friendship of the class.

In Biochemistry, we "transacted" under the guidance of Dr. Bancroft, who, once started, swamped us in a maze of reactions, formulae, tests and tech-

nical terminology. We labored diligently and spent many a late hour grinding for the frequent quizzes thrown in our way. All in all our course was well rounded—from time to time we even had excursions into the realms of Greek Mythology, Philology and Anthropology.

Dr. Radasch, revived by a year of convalescence, entered wholeheartedly into the fields of Histology and Embryology. We had already learned to respect him and as the weeks rolled by our admiration for him grew in measures. He was an able demonstrator and clarified many points, although at times in the amphitheatre our imagination had to supply that which our eyes failed to see. Dr. Radasch had an able and likeable assistant in Dr. Soloway.

Under the scholarly and masterly leadership of Dr. Schaeffer and his assistant Professor Michels, the basic science of Medicine, Anatomy, was unfolded to us. The breathing period between yellow, pink and blue books was enlivened by our weekly sessions with Doctors Swartley, Miller, Lemmon, Cherner and Widing.

Time passed quickly—it seemed like a short hour—and then the finals. Relief was experienced when the last exam book was turned in, and in a few days we had scattered to our homes, anticipating, yet avoiding, the arrival of our grades.

Sophomore Year

Summer months passed quickly and in mid-September we were back in Philadelphia, congratulating one another upon escaping the process of elimination. The opening festivities were much the same as the previous year, except that we were now in the "know" and poured out many words of advice to the Frosh.

There was no Osteology this year and the two weeks previous to the starting of sections were spent mostly in recreation. The schedule was quite easy and there was so much "time off" that we could hardly believe that we were at Jefferson.

The dignified Dr. Schaeffer, whom we had learned to love, fear and respect, unfolded to us the intimacies of Neuro-Anatomy, of which many were not too obvious for some time. Dr. Lipshutz guided us through the gross dissection of the brain.

In Physiology, Dr. Thomas grounded us firmly. He presented to us a course great in its scope, but such was the clarity of his lectures that the most intricate problems seemed quite easy. In the Laboratory we met his able assistants, Doctors Crider and Tuttle, both of whom produced such a reaction in us that our course of study was an interesting one.

Doctor Moon, our story-teller, supervised the course in Pathology. His lectures were presented in a concise and orderly fashion, thus enabling us to grasp the fundamentals of the connecting link between Anatomy and

Therapeutics. His assistants, Doctors Lieber and Stewart, made our laboratory course an exacting and interesting one. Across the hall in Morbid Anatomy we met Dr. Morgan, whose pleasing personality, coupled with his manner of helping "his boys," made him a well-liked instructor.

In our first course in Surgery we were privileged to have the up and coming Surgeon of Jefferson, Dr. Seelaus. His instructive lectures, distinctive humor and student interest won us to him from the start. His untimely death during this year was mourned by all. Dr. Fry guided us through our second course in a most able manner.

Doctor Kalteyer instructed us in Symptomatology and the reflexes, while Dr. Turner rendered a series of lectures in Physical Diagnosis and gave us an inkling as to what is expected of us in the coming years.

Pharmacology brought with it the man from the West, Dr. Gruber, who rapid-fired pharmacological principles and their application. In the laboratory he and Dr. Haury instructed us on how to form pills and make tinctures and emulsions.

Before we knew it finals were upon us and we were swept into a frenzy of study. Again vacation arrived—for most of us it was the last, and we made the best of it.

Junior Year

September brought us back to Jefferson—the foundations had been laid and we were supposedly ready to begin clinical and practical medicine. With the preliminaries over, we soon found ourselves in the midst of the heaviest curriculum we had ever carried. Quite a bit of traveling was also the order of the year to Pine St., P.G.H., Pennsylvania Hospital and even Municipal saw us from time to time.

It was not long until we realized that humbleness is intimately associated with Medicine; for we found the text-book descriptions were far from being applicable, and that our power of observation was extremely rough—in a word we were knocked rather abruptly from the high stool on which we originally perched.

In Medicine, we became acquainted with Doctor Sokoloff, who prepared us for Pine St.; with Dr. Mohler the Cardiologist; with Dr. Beardsley, whose philosophical teaching will no doubt be of great aid to us; with Dr. Duncan, who kept us on our toes at Pennsylvania Hospital; with Doctors Kramer and Goldburgh, who gave us an excellent and concise course on the various ills which they presented to us at P.G.H.

The course in Hygiene brought us again into contact with Dr. Rosenberger, our friend of the first year. In Surgery, Doctors Shallow, Muller, Walkling and Bradshaw saw to it that we received the essence of their experiences. Tuesdays we heard of Gynecology from Dr. Anspach, and from time to time Dr. Scheffey quizzed us in an exacting but gentle manner. Doctors

Bonney and DeCarlo carried on, and in D.B.I. we learned that Anatomy needs frequent repetition.

Doctors Bauer and MacNeill lectured to us in Pediatrics. In sections we found that there was an art to handling babies.

Dr. Knowles lectured in Dermatology for part of the year and then held clinics, in which our method of diagnosis was anything but professional.

In Orthopedic surgery, Dr. Rugh instructed us and gave many important hints derived from many years of diligent work in his field. At the close of his short course, he informed us that after twenty years at Jefferson he was retiring from active teaching. Jefferson will miss her loyal son. The class of 1939 wishes Dr. Rugh many years of happy days.

We came to know our Dean more fully for he, in a method peculiar to himself, brought Therapeutics to us in a most retainable way. His Monday clinics were given over to concrete examples of the problems of diagnosis and of treatment.

Dr. Cantarow saw to it that we were well instructed in Clinical Pathology. In Physical Therapy we met Dr. Schmidt, who convinced us that he had something. In Roentgenology we met Dr. Kornblum, who was recently appointed to the Chair of Roentgenology at Jefferson. We congratulate him and wish him to know that as far as we are concerned he started out on the right foot. Commander Parnell of the U. S. Army led us through a rapid consideration of the Tropical diseases.

Exam time came quickly and frenzy seized us when we had to begin going through our notes—we had such an accumulation, that it appeared to be an impossible feat to read them. Somehow we managed to hold up during the ten days of mental torture—we were a mighty tired group when the last blue book was closed.

Junior Internships and vacations gave us an opportunity to relax—to say nothing of our anxiety as to whether or not we were still in the good graces at Jefferson.

John M. Falker.

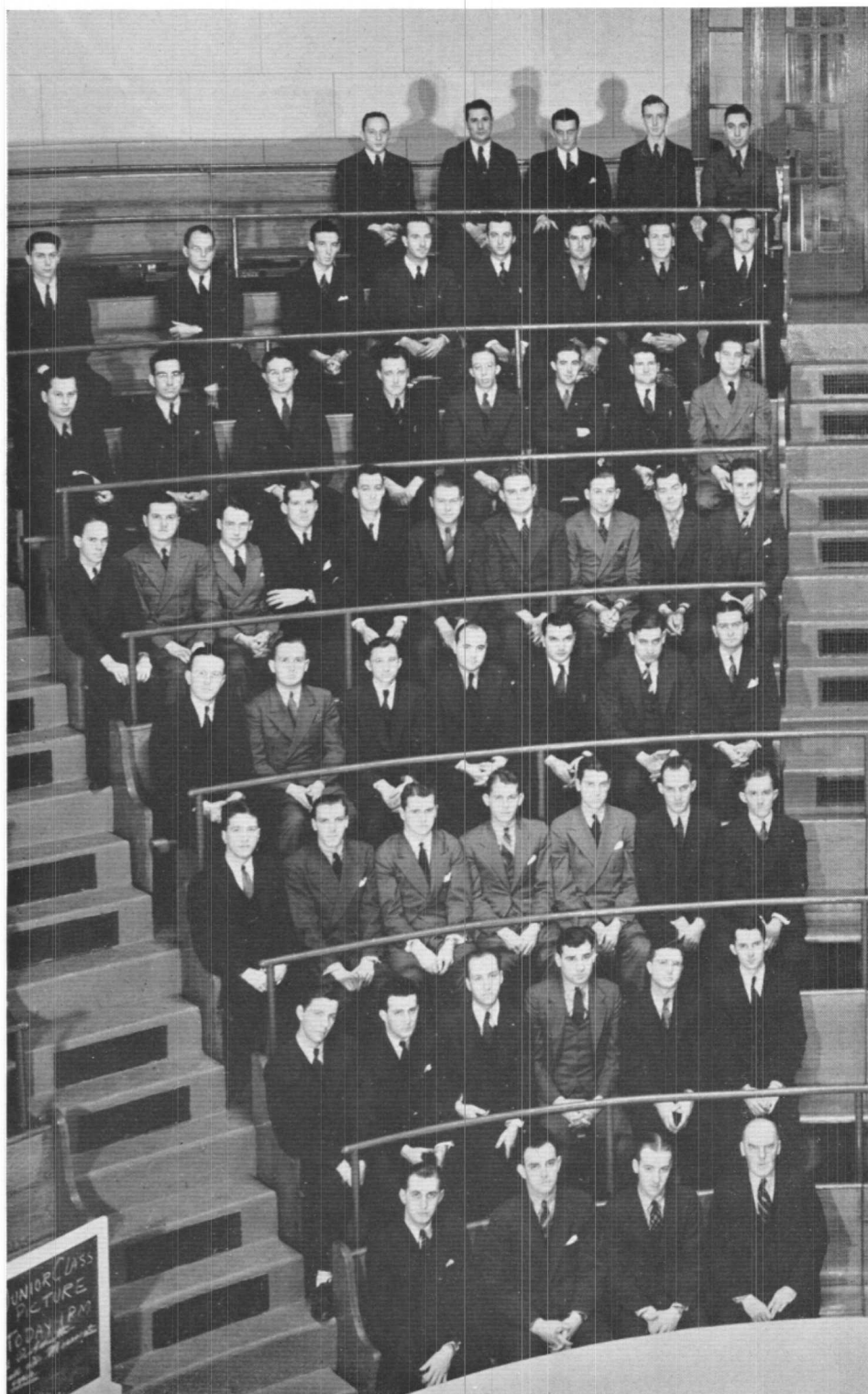
Class Roll

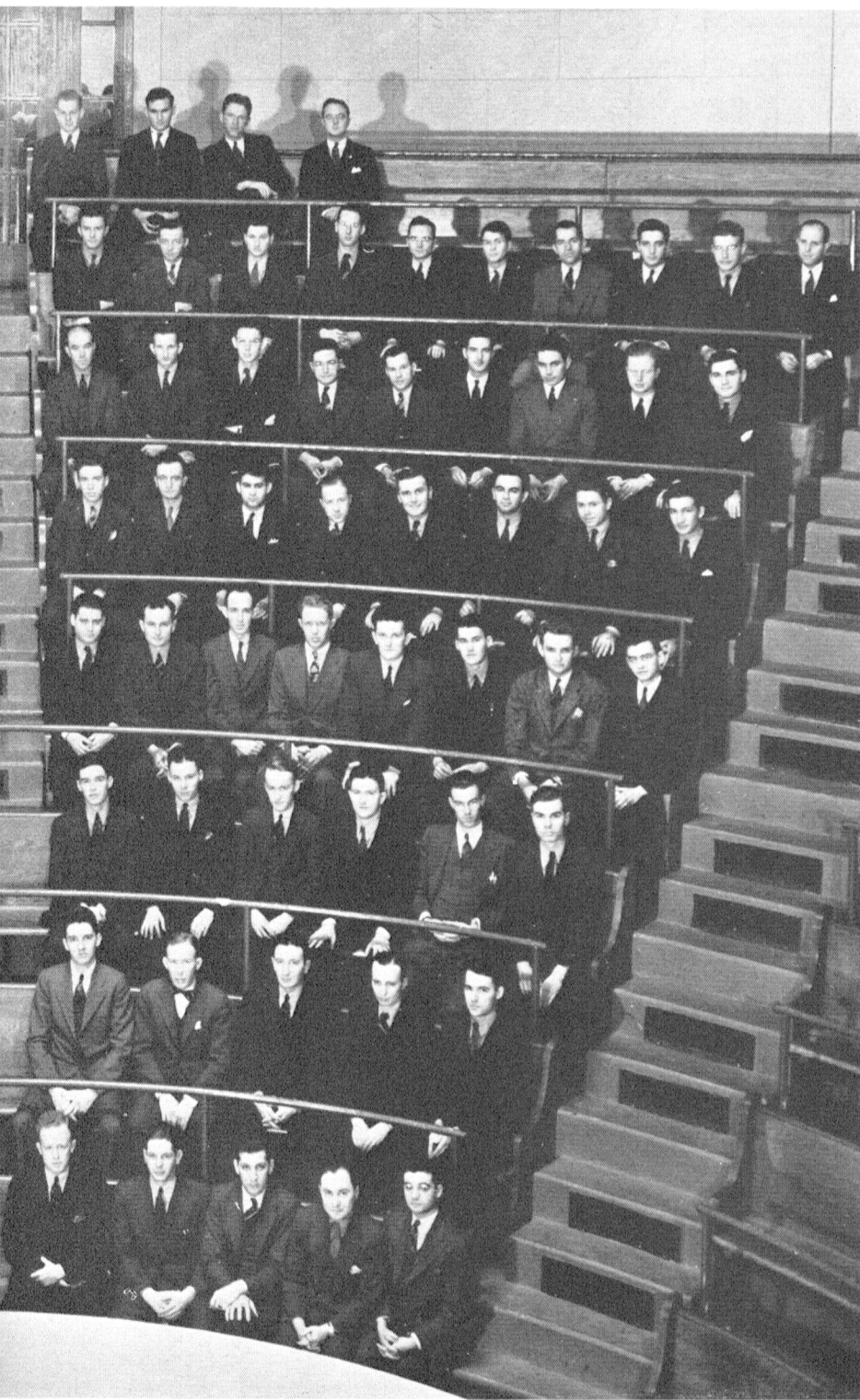
Alexander, J. B.	Pennsylvania	Butler, F. A.	Florida
Badman, F. S.	Pennsylvania	Campbell, V. W. H.	Pennsylvania
Beardsley, W. P.	Pennsylvania	Carty, J. B.	New Jersey
Bers, S. N.	Pennsylvania	Chain, W. T.	Pennsylvania
Block, L. H.	Pennsylvania	Clunan, A. P.	New Jersey
Bortz, D. W.	Pennsylvania	Cochran, J. E.	Pennsylvania
Brady, F. C.	Pennsylvania	Cohen, I. S.	Pennsylvania
Burry, W. C.	Pennsylvania	Coll, J. J.	Pennsylvania
Bush, W. M.	New York	Cornwell, R. A.	New York

Covington, F. P.	North Carolina	Mira, J. A.	Pennsylvania
Crane, M.	Pennsylvania	Monroe, D. G.	North Carolina
Deininger, J. T.	Pennsylvania	Norton, J. G.	District of Columbia
Delehanty, J. T.	Pennsylvania	Nussbaum, Henry	New Jersey
DePersio, J. D.	Pennsylvania	O'Donnell, Charles	Pennsylvania
Derek, F. R.	Pennsylvania	Page, W. G.	Montana
Dineen, F. A.	Pennsylvania	Parinet, M.	Pennsylvania
Dunn, D. D.	Pennsylvania	Patrick, N. E.	Pennsylvania
Engle, J. H.	Pennsylvania	Perlmutter, I. K.	New Jersey
Evashwick, G.	Pennsylvania	Perri, F. A.	Pennsylvania
Falker, J. M.	Pennsylvania	Podolnick, N.	Pennsylvania
Faux, F. J.	New Jersey	Pottash, R. R.	Pennsylvania
Fish, D. J.	Rhode Island	Powell, T. G.	North Carolina
Fitzpatrick, J. J.	Pennsylvania	Price, W. S.	New Jersey
Fried, Paul	Pennsylvania	Quiney, J. J.	Pennsylvania
Garner, B. R.	Pennsylvania	Repici, A. J.	New Jersey
Geib, W. A.	Michigan	Repta, S.	New Jersey
Goldberg, Louis	Pennsylvania	Riegert, L. C.	New Jersey
Greaser, G. L.	Pennsylvania	Rudolph, J. P.	New Jersey
Grimes, J. T.	Pennsylvania	Ruetschlin, J. H.	Pennsylvania
Hale, R. M.	Pennsylvania	Salvatore, J. T.	New Jersey
Hanley, J. B.	Connecticut	Scharadin, N. W.	Pennsylvania
Herndon, C. N.	North Carolina	Schinfield, L. H.	Delaware
Higgins, E. V.	New Jersey	Schiowitz, A.	Pennsylvania
Hodges, J. H.	West Virginia	Schlechter, C. F.	Pennsylvania
Hollander, G.	Pennsylvania	Shaen, Edward	New Jersey
Hood, G. B.	New Jersey	Shenkin, H. A.	Pennsylvania
Jastram, G. B.	Massachusetts	Shirey, J. L.	North Carolina
Joseph, L. G.	Connecticut	Shoenfelt, J. W.	Pennsylvania
Keller, W. McC.	Ohio	Simkovitz, A. I.	Pennsylvania
Kelly, J. J.	Pennsylvania	Simmons, A. W.	North Carolina
Kennedy, P. A.	Pennsylvania	Skversky, N. J.	Pennsylvania
Kilker, J. J. B.	Pennsylvania	Slovin, I.	Delaware
Kistler, W. S.	Pennsylvania	Sniscak, J. M.	Pennsylvania
Knoll, G. M.	Pennsylvania	Somers, L. F.	Virginia
Kurtz, C. R.	Pennsylvania	Steele, R. E.	Pennsylvania
Labenski, Alfred	Pennsylvania	Stein, H. D.	Rhode Island
Lang, L. P.	Pennsylvania	Stroud, H. H.	Delaware
Lawlor, J. M.	Pennsylvania	Sullivan, F. J.	Massachusetts
Lee, R. E.	New Jersey	Tallant, E. J.	Pennsylvania
Lehrer, Lewis	Pennsylvania	Thomas, N. R.	Pennsylvania
Leventhal, Louis	New York	Tursi, J. J.	Pennsylvania
Levin, R. A.	Pennsylvania	Valenzuela Arms, A. H.	Kansas
Lippman, N. L.	New Jersey	Violetti, R. L.	Pennsylvania
Long, J. P.	Pennsylvania	Wagner, W. J.	New York
Lupton, A. M.	Delaware	Watkins, E. L.	Pennsylvania
McCarron, J. P.	Pennsylvania	Weiner, S.	Pennsylvania
McDaniel, J. S.	Delaware	Wennersten, J. R.	Pennsylvania
McNally, J. B.	Pennsylvania	Wertheim, A. R.	New Jersey
Maguda, T. A.	Pennsylvania	White, G. S.	Pennsylvania
Maisel, A. L.	New Mexico	White, W. L.	North Carolina
Medoff, Joseph	Pennsylvania	Williams, G. L.	Pennsylvania
Miller, G. W.	Pennsylvania		

C
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F



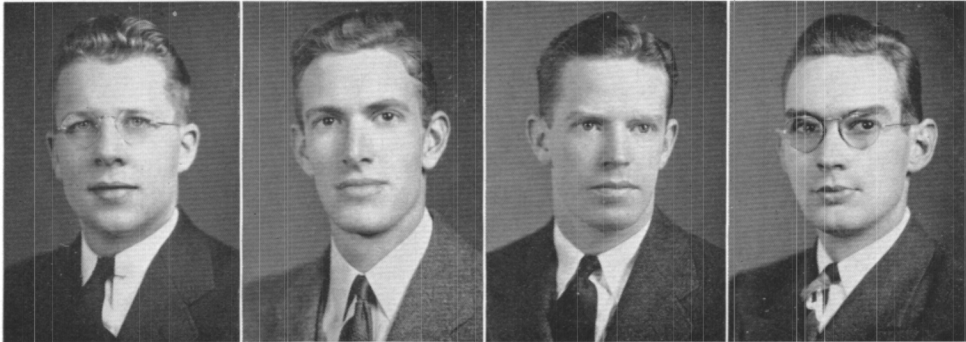


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9

1938

THE CLINIC

SOPHOMORE CLASS



Henry B. Fletcher, Jr.
President

W. H. Myers, Jr.
Secretary

J. J. Cotter
Treasurer

I. L. Messmore
Historian

E. T. Horn, Jr.
Vice-President

HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1940

Arriving in Philadelphia in September of 1936, the class of 1940 was officially welcomed by Dr. Patterson, immediately followed by a very interesting address by Dr. Shallow. Shortly thereafter we were the recipients, individually, of boxes of bones, which, with the aid of our newly purchased anatomy texts, were sufficient to occupy our waking hours for the first two weeks. As we became acclimated, we learned more and more to appreciate the friendly jocularly of Dr. Rosenberger, the austerity and dignity of Dr. Schaeffer, the versatility and sincerity of Dr. Bancroft, the staccato delivery of Dr. Radasch, and the interest and ability demonstrated by their assistants.

As the school year progressed we became increasingly cognizant of the fact that we were up against a real job, the anti-climax coming with Dr. Schaeffer's announcement of three anatomy blue books in two days; and the climax coming with the final examinations. In retrospect, it was a most interesting year, and one that none of us will ever forget.

Monday, September 20, 1937, saw the arrival of those who successfully weathered the storms of the Freshman year, and we are happy to say that those returning represented a very high percentage of the original class. The official opening of the session seemed to us somewhat like an encore from the

last year as we heard the familiar voice of Dr. Bancroft delivering a very interesting opening address. Preceding Dr. Bancroft's address, Dr. Patterson officially welcomed the freshmen and presented the statistics which proved their capabilities.

The first two weeks of the new session seemed like an extended vacation as compared to the preceding year. After the opening of the laboratories, however, we began to get more into the routine of the school work. We found the work to be more interesting than that of the last year, probably because of its leaning more toward the practical side of medicine; but more than this, we noticed a lack of the tension and fear which had us in its grip until the final grades were received the freshman year.

Our class displayed an enthusiasm at the beginning of the year which has failed to wane as the year has progressed. The applause greeting the lecturers would be gratifying to any lecturer. As the applause died away, the cries of "Story, Story" could be heard, which in many cases brought forth amusing anecdotes; notable in this department were Doctors Thomas and Moon. One of the highlights of the year was the presentation of an engraved watch to Dr. Surver.

The gentlemen of the faculty proved to be a friendly and able group. The department of Physiology gave us a very interesting lecturer in the person of Dr. Thomas, whom we soon found to be not only a physiologist, but somewhat of a philosopher, and possessing a keen sense of humor. Dr. Thomas is assisted by Dr. Crider, a patient and friendly teacher; and by Dr. Tuttle who is a character we shall remember for his ability for ambidextrous drawing, and for his subtle wit. The department of Pathology is headed by Dr. Moon, who spends much of his time impressing us with the importance of shock. Dr. Moon proved to be an excellent lecturer, injecting wit when it was least expected, and giving us a thorough presentation of the fundamentals of Pathology. Dr. Morgan is a most interesting lecturer. He impressed us with his sincerity of purpose, his vast experience, and his interest in morbid anatomy. Drs. Lieber and Grady who were ever present in the Laboratory of Pathology, were always glad to lend a helping hand when the slides were beyond our comprehension, and as one can imagine, this kept them quite busy.

Dr. Schaeffer greeted us again this year with the idea of teaching us some brain anatomy. By the end of a month we wondered whether such a maze of facts would ever resolve themselves into an integrated structure; but we lived on the hope, that the upperclassmen's prophecy, "that it would all clear up before the exam," was true. The exam is long past, but some of us are waiting still for it to clear up. The practical side of the course was under the direction of Dr. Lipshutz and his assistants, all of whom were invaluable in helping us absorb the gross aspects of the brain.

In the department of Pharmacology, we found a rival for Dr. Radasch in the speed of lecture presentation. The gentleman in question is Dr. Gruber, who kept us continually astounded with his memory for facts and for names,

and with his inimitable style of presentation. Dr. Haury, his assistant, also possesses a wealth of knowledge, and the two with the aid of "Ivor" make a fine department.

The subject of Physical Diagnosis was ably presented by Dr. Manges, a man who won our attention and respect. Clinical Diagnosis and Symptomatology were presented by Dr. Kalteyer, whose "Pain as a Symptom," stands indelibly in our minds. Dr. Kalteyer proved to be the same efficient teacher that he has been for some thirty years.

The subject matter of our course in Surgery was handled in the first semester by Dr. Surver, who quickly won the favor of the class with his clear, concise method of presentation, and his store of knowledge. The second semester lectures were delivered by Dr. Fry, an able lecturer, and fine surgeon.

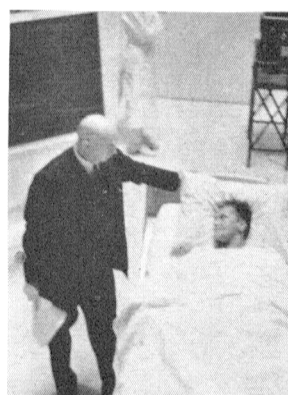
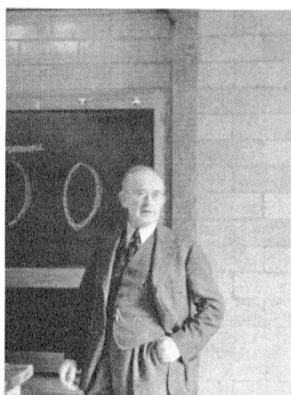
All in all we feel that the year has been a very profitable one, and while we have experienced some difficulty in carrying our stethoscopes with the air of indifference, characteristic of the embryonic physician, we are anxious to get into the more practical work of next year.

I. L. Messmore.

Class Roll

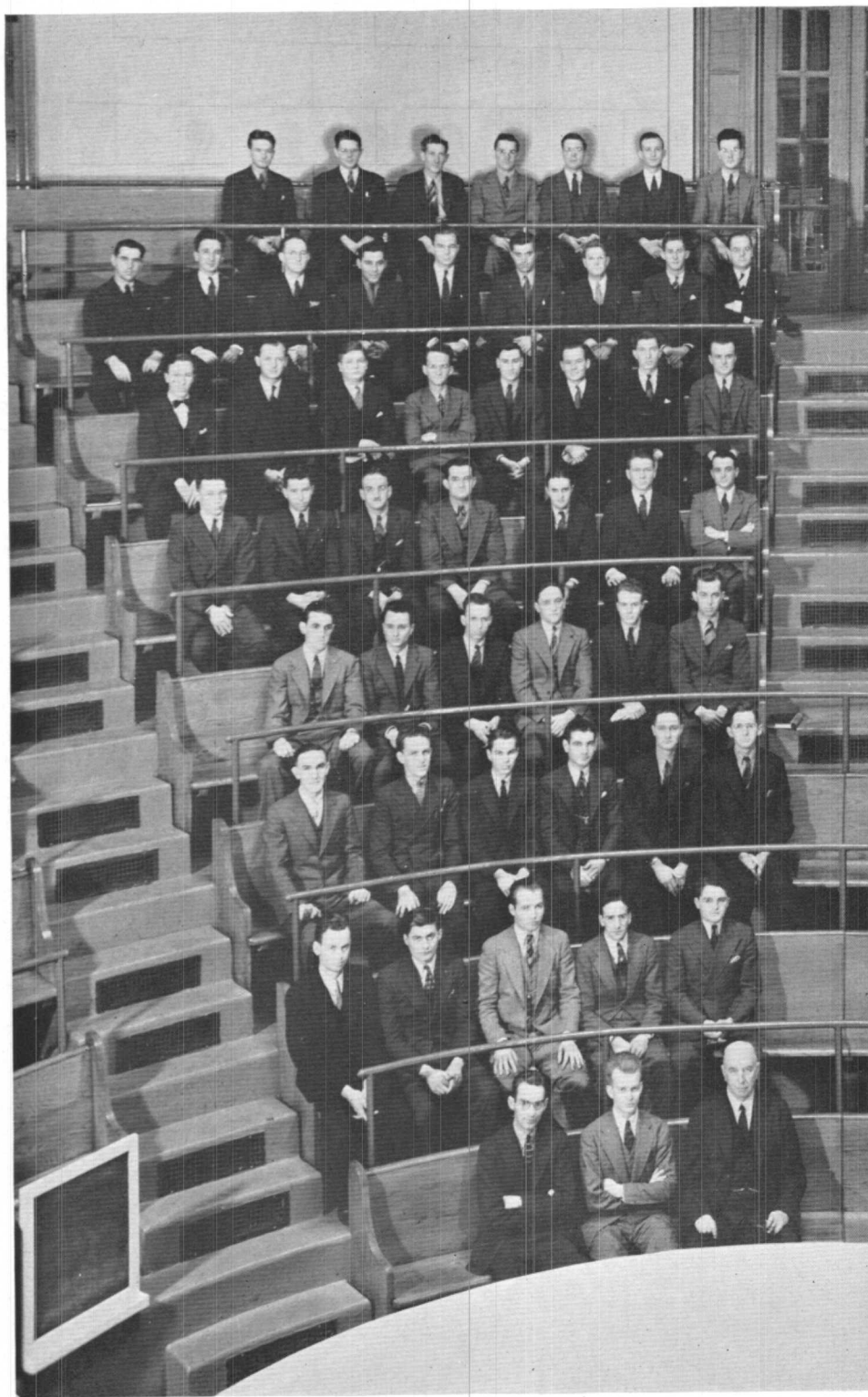
Allison, O. W.	Illinois	Ferrier, M. C.	Pennsylvania
Aughinbaugh, T. H.	Pennsylvania	Fetter, F. C.	Pennsylvania
Bauer, F. X.	Pennsylvania	Fletcher, H. B.	Rhode Island
Bauer, W. D.	Pennsylvania	Forte, J. A.	Pennsylvania
Berger, M. M.	Pennsylvania	Frank, L. P.	Pennsylvania
Bernhard, J. A.	New Jersey	Gabriel, F. R.	Pennsylvania
Biggar, R. W.	Michigan	Gabriel, L. T.	Pennsylvania
Bigley, J. R.	Pennsylvania	Glass, W. J.	West Virginia
Boysen, T. H.	New Jersey	Goodman, W. E.	Ohio
Brady, J. C.	New York	Grem, F. M.	Pennsylvania
Brindisi, Gaetano	Pennsylvania	Hanlon, P. A.	Pennsylvania
Brogan, J. J.	Pennsylvania	Hanson, W. P.	California
Browne, E. W.	Ohio	Herron, J. R.	New Jersey
Byrne, P. J.	Pennsylvania	High, J. D.	Pennsylvania
Cappiello, W. A.	New Jersey	Hindle, J. A.	Rhode Island
Clements, H. H.	Pennsylvania	Horn, E. T.	Pennsylvania
Cohen, Ben	Pennsylvania	Hudson, R. J.	Pennsylvania
Collins, C. A.	Pennsylvania	Johnson, P. C.	Pennsylvania
Cotter, J. J.	Pennsylvania	Kaar, R. C.	Idaho
Covey, J. K.	Pennsylvania	Kaneshiro, F. T.	Hawaii
Crawford, W. W.	Mississippi	Kehm, R. W.	Pennsylvania
Cubberley, C. L.	New Jersey	Kelly, R. E.	New York
Derr, R. H.	Pennsylvania	Kessler, C. C.	Pennsylvania
Dickerman, F. A.	Pennsylvania	King, J. F. W.	Delaware
Eisner, A. G.	Pennsylvania	Knowles, W. E.	Pennsylvania
Ellis, W. A.	Rhode Island	Kornfield, Harry	Pennsylvania

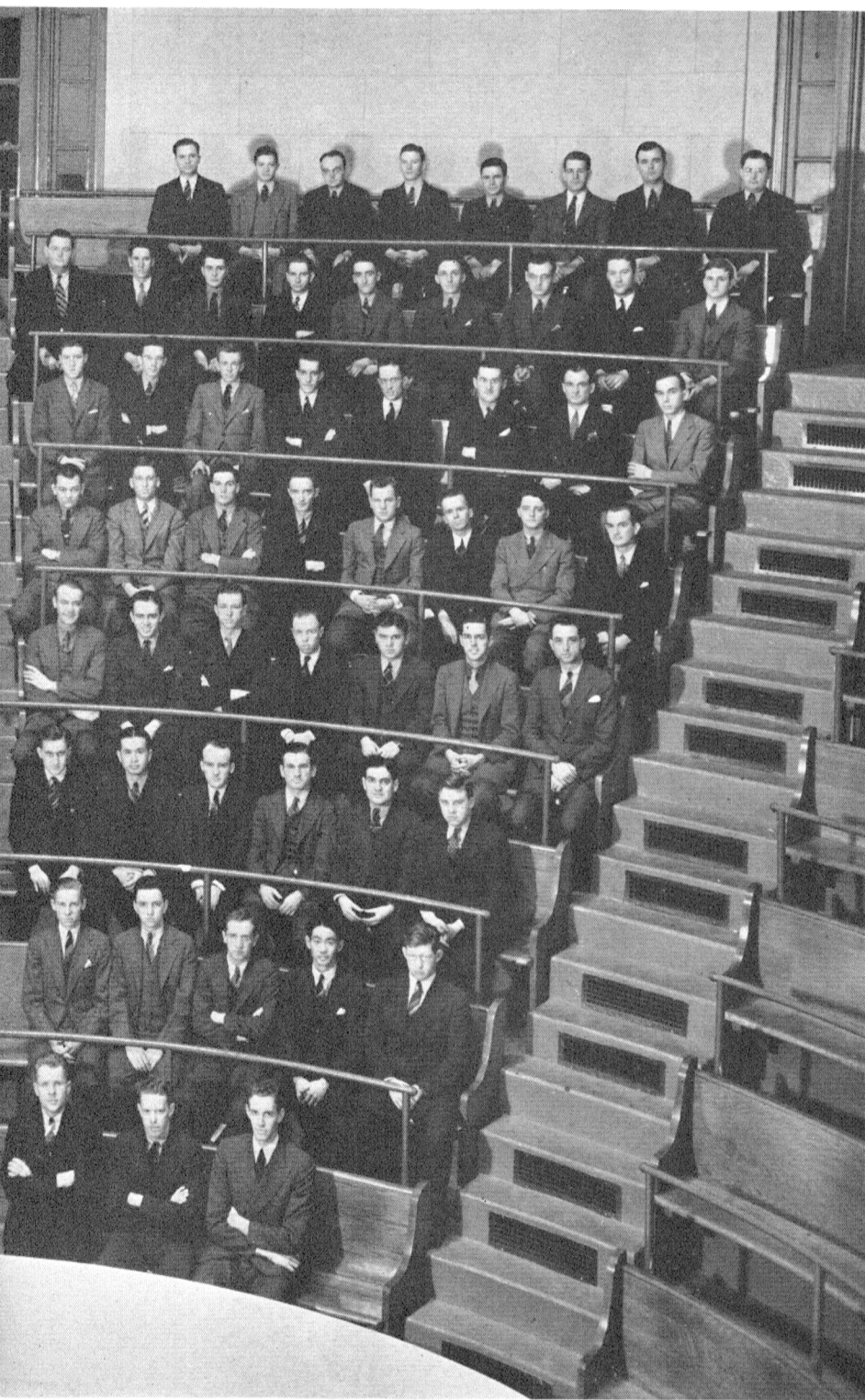
Langston, J. D.	New York	Saylor, B. W.	Pennsylvania
Lasichak, A. G.	Pennsylvania	Scalera, J. F.	New Jersey
Lauria, M. H.	Pennsylvania	Scanlon, J. P.	Pennsylvania
Lessey, A. G.	Delaware	Schaeffer, A. M.	New Jersey
Long, R. S.	Delaware	Seligman, R. V.	New Mexico
Lull, C. F.	District of Columbia	Sewall, A. D.	New Jersey
Luscombe, H. A.	Pennsylvania	Shaffer, I. G.	Pennsylvania
McCoy, E. R.	South Carolina	Shaffer, J. F. R.	Pennsylvania
McTear, T. F.	Pennsylvania	Silensky, J. J.	Pennsylvania
Malia, J. E.	Pennsylvania	Sites, C. J.	West Virginia
Manqus, J. E.	West Virginia	Sloss, J. O.	Pennsylvania
Markunas, F. B.	Pennsylvania	Smith, H. L.	Pennsylvania
Matsko, S. E.	Pennsylvania	Snake, W. J.	New Jersey
Matta, E. L.	Puerto Rico	Starr, R. R.	Ohio
Mechanik, H. K.	New Jersey	Stein, G. B.	Pennsylvania
Mellor, W. J.	Idaho	Taft, W. C.	Pennsylvania
Mervine, T. B.	Pennsylvania	Tattersall, H. A.	California
Messmore, I. L.	Pennsylvania	Thomas, R. B.	Delaware
Mikowski, I. E.	Pennsylvania	Trerotola, M. G.	Pennsylvania
Miller, C. W.	Pennsylvania	Trippe, M. F.	New Jersey
Moir, J. A.	Pennsylvania	Wagner, R. L.	Ohio
Morrison, J. H.	Maryland	Walker, R. L.	Pennsylvania
Myers, W. H.	Georgia	Webster, D. K.	New Hampshire
O'Leary, J. J.	Massachusetts	Welsh, A. E.	Pennsylvania
Osborn, E. G.	New Jersey	Wenger, C. S.	Pennsylvania
Pechinsky, S. P.	Pennsylvania	Whiteman, J. R.	Illinois
Quinn, J. J.	Pennsylvania	Willis, J. M.	Hawaii
Rich, R. I.	Washington	Wilson, D. S.	Pennsylvania
Riddle, L. R.	Pennsylvania	Winkler, L. H.	Pennsylvania
Robinson, W. H.	Pennsylvania	Wood, R. E.	Florida
Sales, I.	Pennsylvania	Wyker, A. C.	Ohio
Saunders, R. H.	Pennsylvania	Yap, P. T. J.	Hawaii



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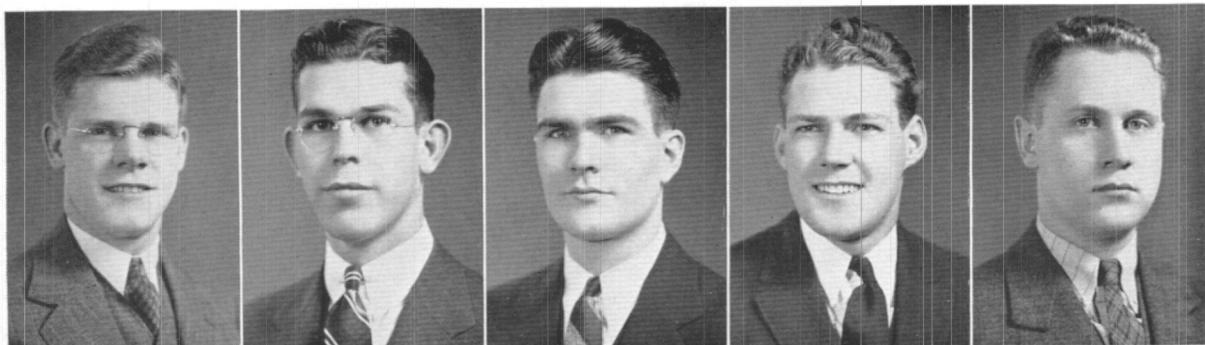


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1938

THE CLINIC

FRESHMAN CLASS



Joseph N. McMahan
President

Howard E. Possner
Vice-President

George H. Taft
Secretary

Rufus E. Palmer, III
Treasurer

William J. Sharp, Jr.
Historian

HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1941

THE first meeting of the class of 1941 took place on the evening of September 20, 1937. Dean Ross V. Patterson, in the name of the members of the faculty, welcomed the Class of 1941 to Jefferson Medical College. He also introduced the speaker of the evening, Doctor George R. Bancroft, our Chemistry Professor. Dr. Bancroft's address pointed out several new goals in medicine that we, as new medical students, should strive to attain.

This memorable evening certainly started the ball rolling, and events happened in quick order after that. The first trial was the two weeks we spent in Osteology learning the descriptions of the proximal and distal ends of the humerus, ulna and radius, among other things.

In our Anatomy work we at once began to respect and admire Dr. Schaeffer as a sincere and earnest professor. Few of the Freshmen will forget Dr. Michels' quoting: "All sensory neurons have their cell bodies outside the Central Nervous System." Likewise in our Histology and Embryology work, we regard Dr. Radasch as a kind and patient teacher. Dr. Ramsey, his assistant, was very helpful in aiding us to identify our unknown slides.

Our course in Bacteriology brought us in contact with Dr. Rosenberger. Few will forget his first lecture to the class, and from that time on we regarded him as a true friend and a man with a grand sense of humor, and fine understanding of human nature. Dr. Kreidler, his genial assistant, also helped us very much in our attempt to learn all about the cocci, bacilli, and spirilla.

Dr. Bancroft, as head of the Department of Physiological Chemistry, was always patient with the class, and in our attempt to conquer this course we respected him as a teacher fully familiar with his subject. Dr. Hansen spent much time to our advantage and was very anxious to explain everything that would be of help to us. In the laboratory Mr. Williams proved to be of much help.

The members of the class were very sorry to hear of the illness of Frank O'Brien, and we hope to have him back amongst us very soon.

To envy the high places the upper classmen have attained, and after listening to the accounts of all the hard quizzes and exams they passed, we respect them more and more.

This brief résumé is an attempt to summarize the happenings of a year filled with work—yes, we were happy those many times we had to grind 'til the wee hours of the morning.

In closing, we will always look back on this year as a year during which we have profited in many ways. For all of us, we hope it will have been a happy year and one gained in the right direction on the long road towards our goal.

"For when the one great Scorer comes
To mark against your name;
He marks not if you won or lost
But how you played the game."

William J. Sharp, Jr.

Class Roll

Adams, W. C.	Maine	Campbell, W. E.	Rhode Island
Appel, C. F.	Massachusetts	Carapella, J. D.	Pennsylvania
Appel, J. F.	Massachusetts	Carmona-Sanchez, M.	Puerto Rico
Armstrong, T. S.	Pennsylvania	Carroll, I. N.	Delaware
Beasley, N. M.	Ohio	Catlett, G. F.	New Jersey
Betts, E. B.	Pennsylvania	Collins, J. A., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Blacksmith, W. A.	Pennsylvania	Creech, O., Jr.	North Carolina
Blaum, L. C.	Pennsylvania	Cressler, J. C.	Pennsylvania
Borer, J. B.	Ohio	DeLawter, DeWitt E.	Maryland
Boylston, B. F.	South Carolina	Derr, F. S.	Pennsylvania
Brown, S. H.	Missouri	Drake, W. M., Jr.	New Jersey
Bruno, J. R.	Pennsylvania	Dunn, P. F.	Rhode Island
Burnett, L. F.	New Jersey	Ealy, D. L.	West Virginia
Burns, C. N.	Pennsylvania	Eckhart, W. V.	Indiana
Campbell, J. H.	Pennsylvania	Farmer, R. A.	Pennsylvania

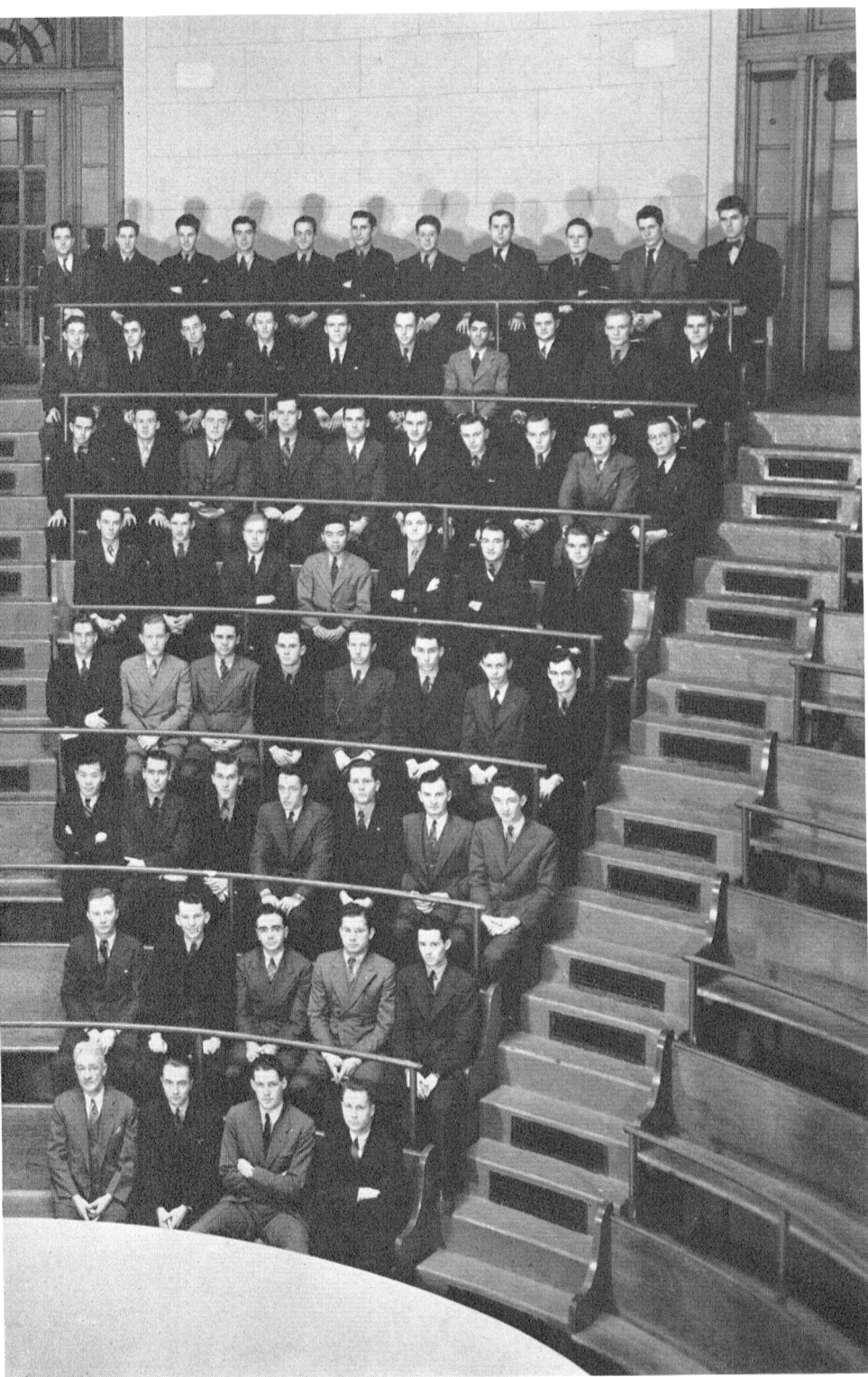
Fehr, J. U.	Pennsylvania	Paden, N. C.	Pennsylvania
Fetter, D. E.	Pennsylvania	Palmer, R. E., III	Pennsylvania
Flanagan, J. F., Jr.	New Jersey	Palmisano, V. S.	Pennsylvania
Flanigan, E. A., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Patton, T. B.	Pennsylvania
Flood, R. E.	West Virginia	Peoples, S. S.	Pennsylvania
Forcey, L. R.	Pennsylvania	Peters, R. H., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Ford, R. T.	Pennsylvania	Pettit, P. H.	New Jersey
Forejt, J. M.	Pennsylvania	Pflug, D. L.	New Jersey
Forgiel, F. S.	Rhode Island	Poinsard, P. J.	Pennsylvania
Forse, D. P., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Posey, D. M.	Pennsylvania
Fotouhi, A. H.	Tabriz, Iran	Possner, H. E., Jr.	Rhode Island
Gardner, J. L.	Pennsylvania	Powell, G. C., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Garnet, J. D.	Pennsylvania	Ratke, H. V.	Pennsylvania
Geraghty, J. B., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Regan, J. J.	Pennsylvania
Gill, J. J.	Pennsylvania	Repman, H. J., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Gillespie, A. M.	Maine	Ricketts, E. A.	Pennsylvania
Gormley, J. B.	Pennsylvania	Robinson, F. A., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Greene, C. C.	North Carolina	Rupp, J. J.	Pennsylvania
Gruber, C. M., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Schadt, O. S., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Halbeisen, W. A. C.	New Jersey	Schafer, E. W., Jr.	West Virginia
Hanlon, G. H.	Pennsylvania	Schaffer, E. D.	Pennsylvania
Hepler, T. K.	Pennsylvania	Schucker, C. L.	Pennsylvania
Hoffman, A. F.	Indiana	Sharp, W. J., Jr.	New Jersey
Johnson, A. S., Jr.	Georgia	Smith, R. T.	Pennsylvania
Kim, Chang Ha	Korea	Smith, W. C. F.	Pennsylvania
Kreger, O. J., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Snyder, A. J.	Pennsylvania
Kubek, J. A.	Pennsylvania	Somerville, W. J.	Pennsylvania
Leydic, C. C.	Pennsylvania	Speicher, G. F., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Lockwood, J. H.	Massachusetts	Sprecher, O. D., Jr.	Maryland
Longshore, W. A., Jr.	Pennsylvania	Stevens, R. T.	Rhode Island
McCune, J. C.	Pennsylvania	Stotler, C. W.	Pennsylvania
McEvilly, J. P. J.	Pennsylvania	Swan, J. R.	Pennsylvania
McKinley, O. V.	Pennsylvania	Taft, G. H.	Rhode Island
McMahan, J. N.	Pennsylvania	Tallman, E. H.	Pennsylvania
McNickle, J. H.	Kansas	Templeton, J. Y., III.	North Carolina
MacFarlane, J. R.	New York	Troncelliti, M. V.	Pennsylvania
Malley, W. L.	Pennsylvania	Tucker, J. M.	Pennsylvania
Markley, M. D.	Pennsylvania	Vick, E. H.	North Carolina
Marx, H. E.	New Jersey	Wagner, F. B., Jr.	Pennsylvania
Matevish, J. R.	Pennsylvania	Warakomski, A. S.	Pennsylvania
Mazur, E. F.	New Jersey	Washburn, H. H.	Pennsylvania
Mihalick, P. J.	Pennsylvania	Wehr, W. W.	Pennsylvania
Miller, J. H.	Pennsylvania	Welch, W. L.	Pennsylvania
Murray, K. J.	Massachusetts	White, W. R.	Pennsylvania
Nishijima, R. A.	Hawaii	Wiant, J. L.	Michigan
Nosal, J. L.	Pennsylvania	Wiggins, W. S.	Pennsylvania
O'Brien, F. T.	Pennsylvania	Wolford, R. W.	Ohio
O'Brien, J. R.	New York	Youngman, G. A.	Missouri
Over, S. B., Jr.	Pennsylvania		



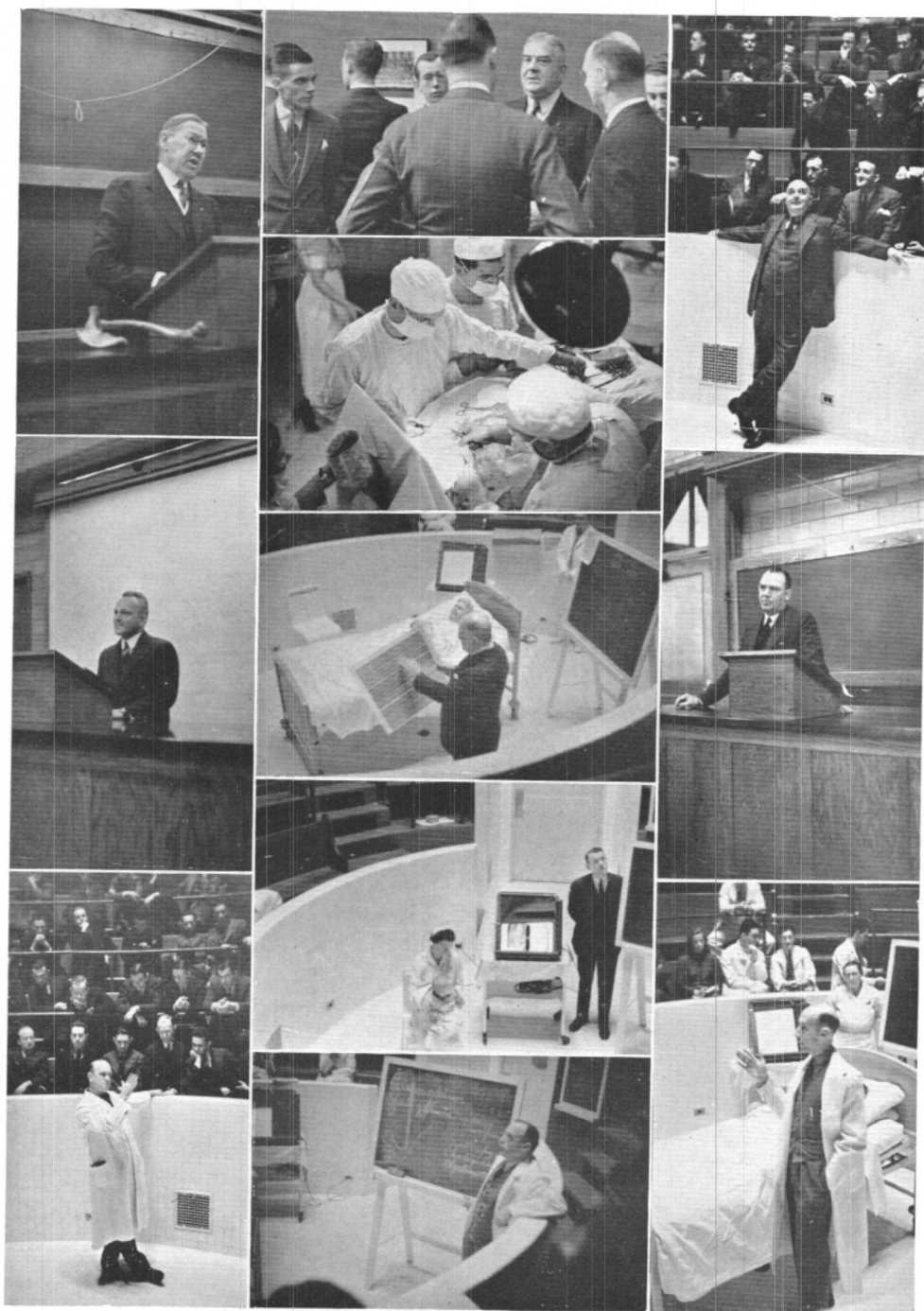
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BOOK THREE



"Whatever of life and of health and of strength remain to me, I hereby, in the presence of Almighty God and of this large assemblage, dedicate to the cause of my Alma Mater, to the interest of medical science, and to the good of my fellow-creatures."

—Samuel D. Gross, Introductory Lecture at Jefferson, 1856.



SAMUEL D. GROSS



1805-1884

Jefferson—Class of 1828

Greatest American surgeon of his day—he rose from humble surroundings to a position of international acclaim—diligent student, skillful operator, and inspired teacher—inventor of many surgical techniques and methods of treatment—his *Elements of Pathological Anatomy* was the first methodical treatment of the subject in the English language—he held positions in various medical schools of the Union but resigned from them to respond to the call of his alma mater to serve there as Professor of Surgery.

Voluminous Author—his outstanding work is his *System of Surgery*—considered to be the most elaborate and exhaustive work on surgery ever written by one man. Founder, member and president of numerous societies including the American Medical Association, the International Medical Congress, and the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College. Recipient of honorary degrees from American and foreign universities. A statue was erected in his honor in Washington, D. C.

He serves as a fountain of inspiration to the thousands of Jefferson students who have followed him at his alma mater.



• FEATURES

LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD

By J. Torrance Rugh

James Edwards Professor of Orthopedic Surgery

Many centuries ago, a prophet wrote, anent the ages of men and the events of life the "young men shall see visions and the old men shall dream dreams" and this prophecy remains as true today as when written and will continue for ages to come. The realizations of today are the visions of yesterday and the visions of today foreshadow the attainments of the future. After more than forty-five years of active association with the life and activities of Jefferson, one realizes that the visions during the earlier years are the realities of today and these in turn are being overshadowed by visions for the future. In 1890, the Faculty consisted of seven members representing the fundamental divisions of medicine. The laboratories were extremely limited in their scope and instruction was devoted mainly to teaching of basic facts which had been proven by experience. The specialties were in the infancy of development and were not yet separated to any extent from general practice. The general surgeon was prepared to care for all surgical conditions, regardless of what special organ or tissue was involved and in most of the ordinary conditions, their efforts were successful. The general medical man managed all medical disorders, including neurologic, circulatory, glandular, dermal and other non-surgical types of disease. Every outstanding man was a graduate from the school of experience which developed a degree of self-reliance and acumen that enabled him to develop his five senses to a high degree. Their instruction was based not only upon the extent of medical knowledge of the world in those days, but also upon the results of their own individual experiences in practice. However, there was an era of discovery about that time which stimulated research along specific lines and developed the knowledge of the specialties beyond the grasp of the general practitioner and established the age of specialists. In the late '90's, the importance of special instruction was recognized by the addition of teaching hours for the student and the specialties became a permanent part of the curriculum. In the early part of this century, the faculty was increased to include teachers of all the special lines in medicine and surgery, bringing the membership up to about twenty-one men. The physical side of the College was gradually improved to meet the increasing needs until it has reached the present marvelous development. The visions for the future will keep pace with the demands of growth and educational standards and when we look back and note the marvelous changes in the past forty-five years, there is no doubt as to the success of the future.

Of the men of the faculty in the '90's, one should mention Dr. Jacob M. DaCosta, the Professor of Medicine. A man most gifted with a simplicity of language, whose clarity and directness readily penetrated the mind and understanding of the student. His instruction was stripped of all inessentials and yet was the acme of diction understandable by every student. Memory

yet shows him in his clinics, palpating and auscultating a chest and suddenly pausing and saying to the patient, "Madame, will you be good enough to remove your silk vest? Its sounds are confusing those of the lungs." Then there was Dr. Theophilus Parvin, Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, whose lectures were the most finished oratoric presentations of any member of the faculty. His familiarity with literature, combined with a wonderful memory enabled him to rise to extraordinary heights of eloquence, one of the most beautiful and entrancing being his lecture upon the mummified pelvis of a young Egyptian woman. Then, too, Dr. Robert Bartholow, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, still lives in the memory of his students as the most versatile as well as the most practical lecturer on drugs. No oratory but many quotations from old authors and citations of his own experiences made his subjects most interesting. One yet remembers his description of certain drugs causing unpleasant complications which are described as idiosyncrasies, which condition he explained by saying, "We do not know what an idiosyncrasy is, but it is a very good word to cover up our ignorance." The very worthy successor of the Grosses (father and son) was Dr. W. W. Keen, elected to the Chair of Surgery in 1889. A skilled and bold surgeon, with the faculty of explaining in a clear and concise manner, the condition under consideration and the operation to be done for its cure or relief. No unnecessary or superfluous language, but direct and concise verbiage very like the technique of his operations. A man who left his stamp upon the pages of surgical literature by the force of his anatomic knowledge, the clarity of his reasoning, the forcefulness of his utterances and writings, and lastly by the boldness and dexterity of his operative technique. The Professor of Physiology, Dr. Henry Chapman, was outstanding in his methods of teaching and in his expressions. If a profane expletive should better and more forcibly present his claims, he was quick to avail himself of it, much to the enjoyment and at times to the edification of his students.

The Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Wm. S. Forbes, was a meticulous and forceful teacher in his demonstrations, though at times he proved somewhat prosaic in his presentations. He had done much for the advancement of anatomic instruction, but in spite of a rather pompous manner at times, he had a kind heart and a personal interest in all who sought his aid and manifested real interest in that branch. Many other interesting and outstanding men come to mind but time does not permit further consideration of them. The present structure of the institution has risen, in great measure, as a result of their attainments and their labors. It can be truly said that their building material was of the lasting kind and out of their visions has arisen the present substantial and lasting superstructure of the Jefferson Medical College. Upon this, however, a greater Jefferson will be built by the realization of the visions of the graduates being sent out each year. In all parts of the world, one may meet Jefferson men who have shown themselves to be men of accomplishment and their deeds add still more to the renown of the college and establish more firmly its worth among the institutions of the world for the training and education of men who can take their place in life and fulfill the visions of its founders and their followers.

BROOKE M. ANSPACH, M.D., Sc.D.

Brooke Melancthon Anspach was appointed Professor of Gynecology at Jefferson Medical College in 1921, succeeding Dr. E. E. Montgomery, who had been the first and only occupant of the chair since gynecology was dissociated from obstetrics in 1892 and was established as a separate department.

Dr. Anspach was born on March 3, 1876, in Reading, Pennsylvania, where his father, the Reverend John Melancthon Anspach, D.D., was pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. His mother was Lydia Catherine Bucher. Having moved to Easton, Pennsylvania, he attended the public schools there, and on graduating from the Easton High School in 1892 he was awarded a scholarship in Lafayette College, entering with the Class of 1896. After completing one academic year he discontinued his course at Lafayette, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his medical degree in 1897. He was given the degree of Sc.D. by Lafayette College in 1936.

Chosen as a resident physician at the University Hospital in 1897, he served in that capacity until 1900. At this time great progress was being made in the science of medicine and many new methods of treatment were being advocated. The Roentgen ray had not yet been discovered; radium was unknown; surgeons operated with bare hands, and rubber gloves, masks and caps were not in use.

The utilization by Lord Lister of the discoveries of Pasteur had been followed by the introduction of the asepsis of Tait. The latter's simple technique in operative gynecology had been elaborated in Germany by von Bergmann and by Kocher, and in this country notably by Howard A. Kelly. Dr. Kelly was then Professor of Gynecology at Johns Hopkins and one of that famous group—Osler, Welsh, Halstead and Kelly—that spread the name of the Johns Hopkins Medical School throughout the world.

It happened that in 1899 Dr. John G. Clark, fresh from his association with Dr. Kelly at Johns Hopkins, was elected to the chair of Gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania and that Dr. Anspach was his first interne. Dr. Clark was a man of rare personality. He brought to his new office the advanced teachings of the Kelly Clinic, generally looked upon as the mecca of gynecologists. Dr. Clark was soon launched upon a brilliant career in Philadelphia; his personal charm, generosity of spirit and high professional qualities compelled the interest of those about him, and Dr. Anspach eagerly accepted an invitation to join his staff.

While Clark was still attached to the Kelly Clinic he had published his monograph on the circulation of the ovary. Kelly in 1899 had brought out his "Operative Gynecology" and Thomas Stephen Cullen followed in 1900 with his "Cancer of the Uterus." The value of these publications was much enhanced by the illustrations of Max Brödel, who founded a new art and put life and beauty into medical drawings.

After nearly two years of training with Dr. Clark, during which time he spent a month in Cullen's laboratory (1901) at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Anspach went to Berlin (1902) and studied with Ludwig Pick, then the premier of gynecological pathologists and attached to the Landau Frauenklinik.

Returning from abroad, Dr. Anspach continued his association with Dr. Clark at the University of Pennsylvania, advancing later to the rank of Associate in Gynecology in the medical school and to Assistant Gynecologist in the University Hospital. During part of this time (until 1908) he served as Pathologist to the Kensington Hospital for Women, founded by Howard Kelly,

and presided over by Dr. Charles P. Noble, eminent gynecologist, who succeeded Kelly as Surgeon-in-Chief. Dr. Anspach held the positions also of Gynecologist and Obstetrician to the Philadelphia General Hospital ("Blockley"), Gynecologist to the Stetson Hospital, and Attending Gynecologist to the Bryn Mawr Hospital. Upon his acceptance of the chair of Gynecology at Jefferson, these affiliations were all relinquished with the exception of the Bryn Mawr Hospital, to which, in 1932, he became Consulting Gynecologist.

Relatively early in his career (1909), Dr. Anspach was honored by being elected to Fellowship in the American Gynecological Society. He served as its Treasurer from 1916 to 1922, and in 1935 he became its President. He was Secretary of the then newly named Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery of the American Medical Association from 1912 to 1916, and Chairman of the Section during 1917-1918. He was elected President of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia in 1925.

Dr. Anspach is a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and served on the Council from 1935 to 1938. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Anspach has made many contributions to gynecologic literature. His text-book on "Gynecology" is known internationally. Published first in 1921 it has gone through five editions, the most recent being in 1934. In his earlier years he wrote for Martin's "Surgical Diagnosis," Hare's "Therapeutics" and "Modern Treatment," Kelly and Noble's "Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery," and Wilson's "Internal Medicine." More recently he collaborated with the authors of Curtis' "Obstetrics and Gynecology."

Among the papers he wrote for current journals may be mentioned especially "A Study of the Elastic Tissue in the Parous and the Non-parous Uterus"; "The Trend of Modern Obstetrics"; "The Early Diagnosis of Adnexal Cancer"; "Perforating Chorio-Epithelioma of the Uterus"; "Results Obtained in the Treatment of Sterility"; "The Foundation of an Endocrine Clinic for the Study and Treatment of Amenorrhea, Uterine Bleeding, and Sterility"; "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer of the Body of the Uterus"; "Post-Menopausal Bleeding."

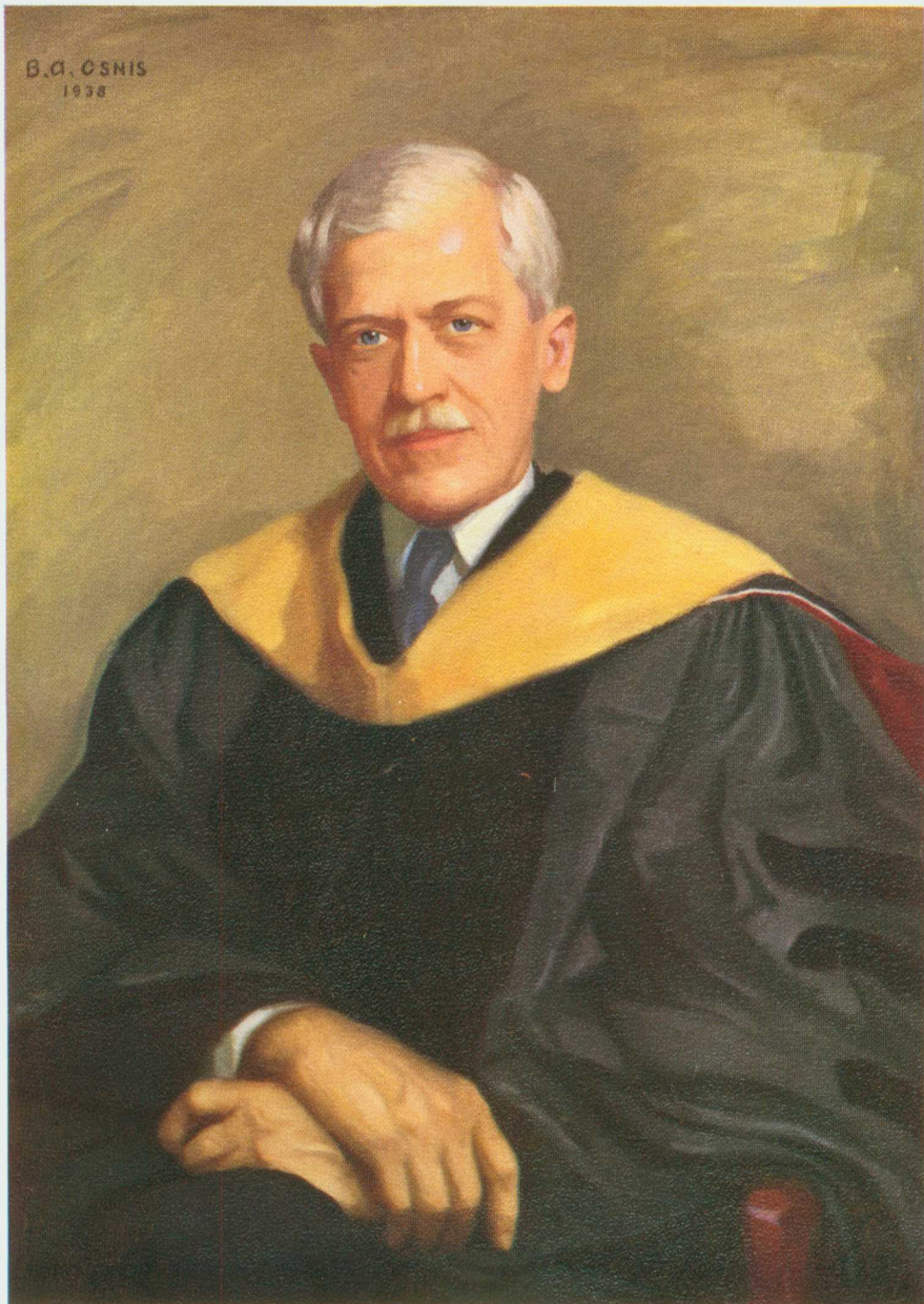
During the World War Dr. Anspach was enrolled in the Reserve Corps of the University of Pennsylvania Base Hospital Unit No. 20. He was also a member of the Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, which performed important service in the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Dr. Anspach has his residence in Ardmore and his office in Philadelphia. Long a member of the Philadelphia Country Club he is an enthusiastic golfer. He belongs to the Union League of Philadelphia. In 1917 he was President of the Alpha Chapter of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity.

On November 1, 1906, Dr. Anspach married Martha Brown McCormick, of Williamsport, Pa., whose father, Dr. Horace G. McCormick, was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Class of 1874. Dr. and Mrs. Anspach have two daughters: Mrs. J. Kent Willing, Jr., and Mrs. George L. Pew.

Dr. Anspach on coming to Jefferson inherited as his co-workers some of the members of the staff of Dr. Montgomery; he brought with him none of his previous associates. A considerable part of Dr. Anspach's task at Jefferson has been in the creation of a staff from Jefferson graduates. With a few exceptions the members of the staff are the product of Dr. Anspach's own training. He has been devotedly interested in their progress and advancement, and they, in turn, have rendered him loyal service. They look upon him as a good friend, as a man who has reached the heights of professional success, a man kindly, modest and unselfish, a man whose personal qualities have endeared him to his patients, his students and his colleagues.

Lewis C. Scheffey, M.D.



A MESSAGE TO 1938

Members of the Class of 1938—Let me, first of all, extend my sincere thanks to you for the portrait. I shall not disguise my happiness and satisfaction. If it means that you approve the course in Gynecology, the estimable members of my staff will be as pleased as I am, for every one who teaches wishes for that appreciation and regard that pupils sometimes feel for their masters. We hope that such a bond exists. It will amply repay us for our efforts in your behalf; it will renew our confidence and spur us on to greater endeavors in the future.

How much I wish that I possessed the ability to add something worth while to your frame of mind,—some magic formula for living,—as you face your chosen career in medicine!

The pursuit of happiness is common to all men, and every one develops his own philosophy. Success in life has a spiritual as well as a material side; together they constitute the bread which you must earn by the "sweat of your brow." If you were obliged to choose between them, perhaps in a final analysis, the spiritual would be the more important, but you will do well to cultivate them both.

There is in this world a strange interweaving of the bad and of the good, of the bitter and of the sweet. Did it ever occur to you that it is not so easy to observe the Golden Rule and at the same time achieve material success? Victor Hugo in *Les Misérables* portrays the bishop who showed spiritual perfection when he sheltered an outcast for the night and later forgave him for stealing. But the good bishop had not striven for material success; he was poor and possessed no influence. Even his own young men, whom he ordained, fled from him; not one of them "dreamed of engrafting their future upon him; not a single sprouting ambition committed the folly of putting forth its foliage in his shadow."

Alas for human nature—the wish for spiritual satisfaction does not thrive on an empty stomach. "Love flies out of the window when hunger comes in at the door."

Russell Conwell, the great preacher, had in mind this conflict between the spiritual and the material when he compared life to a game of golf. You must play to win, but not by cheating. There can be no actual satisfaction in beating an opponent unless you give him every chance. Otherwise suspicion lurks that the victory has not been real. Conscience will not be quieted. Once there was a man who made a million dollars but he lost his peace of mind!

What a lot there is in those two words—good sportsmanship! They mean: just a little more than keeping the rules. Good sportsmanship—how quickly it would lighten the troubles of today all over the world!

You will soon become members of a profession that has been styled the "flower of civilization." Before long you will be numbered among the alumni of a college that has borne and in turn has been nurtured by great men. It is an inspiring heritage for the Jefferson graduate.

Let me admonish you to adhere closely to the code of ethics. Treat your brother doctor as you would have him treat you. Cultivate the trust and mutual regard that are all ready to spring up between physician and patient. The reward is beyond price. You will meet the worst as well as the best in human character. You will be the recipient of confidences that are given to no other; these you must bury in your heart and keep faithfully. Your benefactions to the harassed and the stricken may be unseen, yet live indelibly.

Be devoted to your profession! Put aside the thought of merely meeting

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the requirements; do your best with every task; maintain a nobility of purpose; let a real solicitude for the good of your patients be held as dear as the matter of a material reward. Give a little more of yourself than can be expected.

Do not "hide your light under a bushel." In student days one of my heroes was Horatio Wood. In an eloquent address to the graduating class of 1895 at the University of Pennsylvania he drew attention to "the men that fall by the wayside," never achieving, although they have "ability, learning, industry and skill." "With good wares upon their shelves, they fail somehow to bring them to the market and the careless public goes by unheeding."

In business they advertise. The merchant, the manufacturer, the builder, the teacher, let the public know what they have for sale and recommend its quality. In medicine, such a practice would be looked upon askance. The code of ethics forbids it. The very nature of the relationship between physician and patient makes it unacceptable.

Every man plans of his own free will to buy the goods or services of others but an illness is thrust upon him and he must have medical care whether or not he wants it. But he is more content to give his confidences and trust his health and life to a profession that places principles above profits. You will depend therefore upon what people say of you rather than upon what you say of yourself. While getting a start in practice may be a little slow, if you do your utmost by every patient it will not be long before many sing your praises. In the meantime, by medical writings as well as by joining and taking an active part in medical societies, you may let the world know that you are at work and that you are getting something done.

Let your industry be coupled with reason. It is not enough for the miner to be willing to dig and dig and dig,—for "if the gold be not in the earth, his labor is in vain." Make certain that what you do is worth doing; expend your energy in the right direction.

Act with courage, but at the same time be prepared for adversity. It is said of a famous soldier that he never went into battle without estimating his resources in case of failure. The expert bridge player anticipates the next lead; Willie Hoppe plays position for his next shot.

We are bound to have some disappointments and your faith in others will often be shaken, but you must not despair, you are not set apart. Observe the comfort of the patient when he is told by the psychiatrist that his fears and complexes are shared by many others. "I don't think we injure other people's sufferin', Hennessy," said Mr. Dooley. "It isn't acshally injoyment. But we feel better f'r it."

Defeat as well as victory comes to every man, but a resolution to hold on even when disaster seems imminent may save the day. The first order that Napoleon gave when he rescued the National Convention was to the general defending an important bridge-head; it read: "You will hold out to the last extremity." If we have done our best we need suffer no heartaches. "It isn't the question did you win or lose but how did you play the game." That is sound philosophy!

Be careful to avoid conceit. As a rule we must think well of ourselves but every man will say at times—

"God knows, I'm not the thing I should be
Nor am I even the thing I could be."

We need some satisfaction in our acts and accomplishments, otherwise we lose self-confidence, initiative and the great joy of living. But conceit, overweening self-esteem, is another matter and usually a sign of weakness and

lack of perception. Remember the boy who held a somewhat low opinion of the mentality of his father; at the end of college and the beginning of his fight with the world he wondered how father could have learned so much in four years.

Be circumspect—"don't look too good nor talk too wise." How fortunate is the man who can be moral without being puritanical, thrifty without being stingy, earnest without being dull; who can defend his cause with spirit but without obstinacy, and when need be, generously defer to the opinions of others.

Do not be afraid to admit an error, and bear in mind that only the accomplished may say "I do not know."

Many a man's ship has foundered on the rocks of "all work and no play." Mental balance cannot long continue without a change of fare. It is well to divert our thoughts into new channels. The end result will be a sharpening of wits and a new cheerfulness. "A sound mind in a sound body." The great out-of-doors stands ready to supply our needs. To sense the vigorous play of our muscles, to feel the warm sunlight on our faces,—that is to promote health and happiness.

In your dealings with the other fellow, bear in mind the lines of Shakespeare,

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade.
Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear it that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,
And they * * of the best rank and station
Are most select and generous, chief in that.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For a loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

The Scriptures declare that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude to every member of the class of 1938. My own words seem quite inadequate and so I draw on more authoritative and more facile pens than mine in sending you this message. But you must know that I shall always feel very close to 1938. May the best of everything be yours! May you live long and prosper!

Very sincerely,

Arnold M. Busbach.

A GOOD OR A POOR INTERNE

Hayward R. Hamrick, M.D.,
Chief Resident Physician, Jefferson Hospital.

IN A few months all of you will begin what is perhaps the most important period in your whole professional training—your internship. Naturally you are interested in trying to learn how you can avail yourself most of the opportunity. As with all other things internes range in quality all the way from excellent to poor. You cannot tell from a man's grades what kind of an interne he will make but you can always tell from his internship what kind of a doctor he will be. What makes the difference?

It is in keeping with this preface that I am listing what are the ten most essential attributes of a good interne and the neglect of which most often produces the poor interne.

For the sake of brevity we are not going to discuss the usually recognized virtues of honesty, loyalty, sincerity, industry, and such others but dismiss them with the thought that they are requisites to success in any work.

Included in such a list should be the following:

1st. Exemplary Personal Conduct: This should be a foregone requisite appreciated by everyone but unfortunately it is not. More internes are dismissed, annually, from hospitals for a break down at this point than perhaps all others combined.

2nd. An Alert Professional Interest: By this we mean an eagerness to learn, a desire to constantly improve and develop one's judgment. This is not a matter of scholastic marks but of aptitude, adaptability, and enthusiasm.

3rd. Good Physician Patient Attitude: This must always be one of kindness and thoughtful consideration. For you it may be only a routine appendectomy but for him it may be the most important incident in his life. Remember that he is sick and may be an entirely different individual when well and not emotionally upset.

4th. Keep Careful Accurate Records:

5th. Keep up to Date: These two, like twins, should always be remembered together. For many years Dr. Thomas McCrae used to greet all new internes in our institution with the statement, "I rarely give advice to internes as they seldom follow it but if I were to offer one word of advice for success it would be: Never let the sun go down on work undone or records not up to date."

6th. Pass Responsibility: When in doubt call for help from the man next above you. You are not expected to meet every emergency or you would not be an interne. It is no favor to a "Chief" to let him sleep because it is 3 A. M. if he has to come in at 9 A. M. to operate on an appendix you let perforate.

7th. Appreciate the Referring Physician's Problems. It is often a thoughtless habit to ridicule some diagnosis with which the patient enters the hospital. Just stop first to consider the difficulties under which he works and admiration will often replace disdain.

8th. Proper Relations with Your Subordinates: You will enter the hospital with full equipment as to "the why" of things to be done but you will be sadly lacking on many occasions as to "the how." This will often be supplied by the nursing staff, the orderlies, or other assistants. Treat them kindly, and with respect and they can make the difference between a pleasant and an unpleasant internship for you.

9th. Constantly Avoid Gossip and Group Dissenting:

10th. Develop Good Reading Habits: Working 16 to 18 hours a day does not leave much time or inclination to reading but you will be amazed at what will accrue if you will just force yourself to each day:

Read about one case you saw that day.

Read your medical magazines the day they arrive.

Read something non-medical daily.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS

E. J. G. Beardsley, M.D.

You have signally honored me, as a symbol of that numerous group, the minor faculty, by the gracious dedication of your Class Book. Please accept my thanks for your friendly courtesy and be assured of my sincere appreciation.

It is my privilege and pleasure to present, with my own, the congratulations and heartfelt best wishes of my many colleagues to every member of the class upon the successful completion of his undergraduate curriculum.

We teachers, who work so happily with you in the laboratories, in the classrooms, in the dispensaries and in the wards, become almost as deeply interested in your future success and happiness as are those bound to you by closer ties.

It may seem a little unfair and, perhaps, lacking in sportsmanship to take advantage of your friendly generosity to me by introducing into your own Class Book, jubilantly significant of the end of undergraduate discipline and instruction, a farewell lecture.

Have each of you paused in your busy lives to consider your good fortune? By the self sacrifice of your families and those who love you and by your own sustained efforts you are entering a profession which, at its best standards and influenced by the highest ideals, is second to no other in honor, efficiency and in practical usefulness to the world.

At its worst, however, the profession of medicine, as with other professions, can, and, unfortunately, does degenerate into a mere inefficiency ordered routine business, operated solely for profit, and, under such conditions, it proves a menace to the public and a disgrace to the honorable traditions of an ancient and, at its best, noble calling.

In no other profession is it so essential that its members be men and women of sound character, irreproachable lives and entirely worthy of the faith and trust of those who consult them.

The continued usefulness of a medical school depends, to a very great extent, upon the men it graduates and, particularly, upon their attitude toward life and their reactions to their professional opportunities and responsibilities.

It is well for any physician, old or young, to remember that medicine, as a profession, was never intended, alone, as a money making activity nor was it to be utilized to gratify one's ego or his social necessities. The prime object of the profession of medicine, as stated in the age old "Principles of Medical Ethics," "is the service it can render humanity: reward or financial gain should be a subordinate consideration. In choosing this profession an individual assumes an obligation to conduct himself or herself in accord with its ideals."

All this appears very solemn and, perhaps, trite but, as a matter of truth, the present critical attitude of a not inconsiderable proportion of the public toward the medical profession has been brought about by experiences which led these individuals to believe that their physicians were more interested in the fee than in the welfare of the patient.

The highest ethical standards do not indicate that a physician should not receive financial reward from those he serves. What we must all strive for is to make our professional work so thoroughly and efficiently performed that our deep interest in its accomplishment will render the matter of the fee to appear to us the least important element in our relation with the patient.

The most powerful influence in life, affecting alike, character, personality, health and illness, is heredity. Each of us represent the inheritance of ancestral characteristics, admirable or otherwise, and we, in turn, transmit to posterity certain qualities. What is true of our lives, qualities, characteristics or tendencies is similarly true of every individual we encounter. No physician encounters two patients exactly similar and this fact alone precludes medicine from ever becoming an exact science. Even the Dionne quintuplets are reported to be as different in personality as one observes single children in large families to be. An unbiased study of the personality we encounter at closest quarters, our own, will make us sympathetic and understanding in any investigation of other personalities.

The most neglected field in every day medicine, today, as in centuries past, is personality studies of the patients, without too much regard for the disease process present. The usual organic disease is, relatively, easily recognized and, in great measure, is fairly easily understood. The complexity of the emotional relationships of human beings is, by far, more difficult, but not less important, to understand.

The need for systematic, painstaking and thorough physical examinations of our patients has in no way been eliminated or modified by the widespread use of that invaluable agency, the Roentgen Ray, or by any other mechanical means of examination. To perfect our skill in the use of the eyes, ears, hands and fingers in a physical examination we must, routinely and persistently, use them.

A universal need in the practice of medicine today, as in the past, is the constant utilization of those most potent therapeutic agencies, optimism, kindness, gentleness and thoughtful consideration of the Patient's problems.

Every physician, in his daily conduct, exemplifies the medical profession. The reputation of the profession is dependent upon our behavior at our worst as well as at our best. We must strive to acquire a philosophy that will, as far as is humanly possible, eliminate from our lives unpleasant characteristics. The best physicians encountered in life or in the field of literature have been characterized by simplicity of nature and honesty of purpose and have exhibited genuine consideration for their patient and for all with whom they came in contact.

Can you and I do better than attempt to emulate their example for the best interest of our guild?

SOME GOALS IN MEDICAL STUDY

George Russell Bancroft, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology,
The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia

Address delivered at the opening of the 113th session of The Jefferson Medical College,
September 20, 1937.

MR. PRESIDENT, Mr. Dean, Gentlemen of the Faculty, Students of Jefferson Medical College, Friends of the College: It is a privilege indeed to welcome you, the members of the student body, to a year of opportunity for work and study at this notable and historic institution. I do this on behalf of the Board and the faculty of the College, and the staff of the Jefferson Hospital.

I recognized that your presence here indicates the acceptance of the challenge to accomplish, and that this is a great moment for all of you. For those of you who are new to this environment, and are entering upon the privileges of this school, this occasion marks the beginning of a new investment in life. You are about to undertake a business into which you are going to put all the capital at your command. With this purpose in mind as your definite goal, you now enter a professional school which you expect to train and direct you to a high standard of efficiency in your chosen sphere of action. Some of you have already been at work with us for a number of years, and we are glad to see familiar faces, but you have to recognize that you are still at the beginning of your investment. About a fourth of you are not familiar to us, and find yourselves feeling rather strange, and filled with mixed feelings of curiosity and enthusiasm. I hope that this is true, and that I have not judged amiss, for in this process of becoming a physician, one certainly needs a zeal for knowledge and an enthusiasm for his work.

The fact that you have decided to study medicine means much. The precision with which you reached your decision may be an omen which will determine the character of your career. There is no profession in which prompt and definite decisions have to be made more frequently than that of the physician, and these decisions may be of great moment to the good and welfare of the patient. The power to decide instantly the best course to pursue, and to sacrifice every opposing motive; and when once sacrificed to silence these motives forever, and not allow them to continually plead their claims and distract us from our single, decided course, is one of the potent forces in winning success. Without decision there can be no concentration; and to succeed a man must concentrate.

The undecided man cannot bring himself to a focus. He dissipates his energy, scatters his forces, and executes nothing. He cannot hold to one thing

long enough to bring success out of it. One vocation or occupation presents its rosy side to him, he feels sure it is the thing he wants to do, and full of enthusiasm, adopts it as his life's work. In a short time difficulties appear, and his enthusiasm evaporates, and he wonders why he was so foolish as to think himself fitted for that vocation. The one which his friend adopted is much better suited to him; he drops his own, and adopts the other. So he vacillates through life, captured by any new occupation which happens to appeal to him as the most desirable at the time. He fails to use his judgment or common sense, and is governed by his impressions or feelings of the moment. Such people have no principle, and you never know what stand they may be likely to take on any issue. They never go far enough in anything that they undertake to get beyond the drudgery stage to the remunerative and agreeable stage—the skilful stage. These people rarely reach the stage of competency, comfort, and contentment. As a rule, it is the strong physical man who carries weight and conviction. Let it be your first study to teach the world that you are not wood and straw, clay and stubble; but that there is some iron in you. Let men know that what you say you will do; and that your decision once made is final. The man who would forge to the front in this competitive age in the profession of medicine must be a man of prompt and decisive action.

You, students at Jefferson, have been chosen from a large group, as you have been informed here tonight. You have been selected on the basis of merit, as determined by your scholastic record and by natural endowment. You were chosen with the expectation and belief that you cannot fail to meet the minimum demands that modern medical education makes upon you; that the chances are in favor of your being outstanding students of medicine; that you are the ones of all those considered whom we would best like to teach, and whom we expect to see graduate, and go through life as well-functioning citizens at work in the field of medical science and practice. You are expected to make good.

Every year one sees the membership of the classes dwindle or become depleted by the failure of students to meet the requirements of the standard set. This is not always because they do not measure up to the task intellectually, or because they have not tried. Some are handicapped by ill health, financial difficulties, or by the share they must take in bearing the burdens of the family or of friends. Occasionally a student finds that he is not interested, or that the work is distasteful to him, or he may realize that he will be happier in some other activity. These, of course, are valid reasons for not wishing to carry on further. On the other hand, most of these obstacles could have been overcome or set to one side if sufficient consideration had been given to the matter before entering upon a course that was so sure to end in failure. Idle habits that have been formed are hard to overcome, and history is apt to repeat itself in the case of the individual. The student who has been successful is likely to be successful again. The misfit is likely to repeat his experience of failure in a new environment. However, I wish to establish this

fact, that you have been chosen with the expectation of performance, and that the criteria of accomplishment are moderate in their demands upon you. Furthermore, no matter what the experience of the past may have been, there are the definite opportunity and also the definite possibility that each and every one of you will successfully complete the qualifications for your degree.

You will find a great change in the character of your work in medical school from that which you experienced in the college of arts and sciences. You are now graduate students—you are now in the pursuit of an equipment of knowledge which is to be made very definitely a part of yourselves and to be used daily in the practice of your profession. Yours is the privilege of a professional school. Some of you have already arrived at this realization, but the experience of many young men in our American schools is different. Through high school and college the attention is focused on the obtaining of credits. The student frequently works to get by, or he may work to attain a goal of high standing in scholarship. In any event, he gradually accumulates many credits as he progresses from grade to grade and from school to school until he finally arrives at the medical college.

It is apparent that for very practical reasons tests must be devised, examinations given, and students graded. The emphasis, however, should be elsewhere in the mind of the student. He should get the vision of working for the training and information which are necessary to prosecute the task lying before him, and he should get a thrill in the feeling that he is gaining strength and ability to meet the challenge to be found as a practitioner of medicine. You will not become good doctors or laboratory workers by making your goal the accumulation of credits or grades. Every year there are students appearing in the course in biochemistry with lists of credits in general chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, organic chemistry, physical chemistry, colloid chemistry, and even in physiological chemistry, who do not do as well as others who have had only the minimum requirement for entrance. They have an accumulation of credits, but have failed to make the subject a part of themselves, so that they can think and reason in the same. Study to master your work for the sake of the accomplishment that it brings, and the ability it confers to transact. Make it a part of yourself. The grades will then take care of themselves and will be incident to the performance of your task. If you keep constantly in view that your purpose is for later usefulness, examinations in school and before state and national boards will take care of themselves. Caution should be directed against the "spotting of examination questions" and the effort to discover the peculiarities of instructors with the attempt to cater to them in order to pass examinations. While you are in medical school it will be to the advantage of all if you work wholeheartedly toward your goal for future service. The path you have chosen is a difficult one, but if you will follow it intelligently and diligently, it will lead you to greater satisfactions than are to be gained in any other profession or occupation.

Another consideration may help you to gain a proper perspective as you begin your medical study. The courses in the medical schools have been arranged with a great deal of care, and the topics discussed are of a nature that makes them valuable to you. You should early gain the conception that the later work in a course is dependent upon what has been presented in the first part; likewise, that the work of the first two years is fundamental to that which follows in the two years of clinical study. Hence a student who has mastered the principles presented in the first two years of the medical course is admirably fitted to undertake the problems which are presented in the clinics. With this view-point, the student must see that it is very necessary to safeguard himself against the occurrence of any gaps in his system of study. Whether or not at the moment a bit of information, a laboratory experiment, or a minute dissection seems worth while, always catch the idea, and understand it as thoroughly as you can. The work is so planned that these apparently isolated exercises lead one to the other, eventually interlocking to make a satisfactory whole.

As students of medicine, you will be alert in the search for truth. Truth is the knowledge of reality. As you begin your quest for an adequate training in medicine, you will be desirous of gaining a correct perspective. Most of the facts that you will learn during your training were made known because of inquiring interest and investigation on the part of your predecessors. It is your privilege to develop an attitude of inquisitiveness and a hearty respect for research. Early in your medical course pick out some gap in the full knowledge of a subject, become familiar with the sources of information, read on the subject, see if you can figure out a way to solve the problem, work on it.

Such knowledge frees us in the flux of the material world. We find primitive man to be the slave of material forces. He is limited and restricted, confined by his ignorance in innumerable ways. It is only as he acquires knowledge that he becomes free, and learns to live his life joyously in an ever-enlarging sphere. Think of his limitations of movement! As he stands on the shore of the expansive and mysterious ocean, he has not yet so mastered nature as to construct and launch a frail raft upon the bosom of its waters. Tarzan-like he may swing himself from limb to limb, from tree to tree in the primeval forests; but his habitat is definitely localized by his entire lack of transportation.

It is a far call from the comparative immobility associated with the dawn of history to the conditions of the present day. Now we find man ploughing the sea, in great ships, which have resulted from his acquired knowledge and inventive skill. In the air he is able to outstrip the winds in velocity, and on the land he has developed an almost incredible speed, all of which is only rivaled in its precision by the unerring sense of direction, which he has developed through the discovery and use of the mariner's compass. Man has

made the entire world his home, and space his playground. Knowledge has removed hampering limitations, and has set him free.

Think also of the vision of the primitive savage! Today by television the face of a friend who speaks to us from a distance can be seen, while we listen to his voice borne to us on the ether. By the aid of the modern telescope we may pass swiftly to the depths of the universe or universes so far away that the human mind is staggered to calculate the distance even though reckoned in light-years. Further, we are able to peer into the innermost recesses of molecules and atoms, and swing about in the erratic quasi-solar systems in the realm of the latest speculative physics.

Again man's knowledge has pushed back the barriers which excluded the voice of his fellows. Now, at the very moment of its utterance, he can hear the spoken word as it girdles the globe in an instant, coming to his ear from the most remote places. In every way the knowledge of what we may call the material forces of the universe has stricken from his body the shackles which have bound him, and has transformed him from a cowering, fearful, limited slave into a master of things and a ruler of nature. All this is simply the progress of science, which is another name for exact and adequate knowledge of things in the universe.

Look again at our primitive ancestor! Go back even beyond that time of which Pope sings, when he says—

Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind,
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;

Then the mystery was appalling. The air, the sea, the forest, the day, and the night were peopled not only with watchful, hostile animal life, but with mysterious powers in whose presence, though unseen to him, he was pitifully helpless. He knows effects only as they have been produced by himself. Every event, as it occurs in nature, is considered by him to have behind it a hidden, irresistible person with a malevolent purpose. Hence we speak of primitive man as superstitious. He stands over, as the word implies, the unexpected event, and sees in operation a force emanating from a person who is his enemy; and he is filled with mortal fear. So daemonism became his taskmaster and his curse. Only the witch-doctors and the medicine-men, who claim to control these hostile agencies, can help him; but these seek to exploit him by intensifying his mental and spiritual anguish, thus increasing his bondage to them. Life becomes a burden and a terror.

But now, with the discoveries made by science, there comes the recognition that all these mysterious operations are not caused by maleficent and capricious spirits, but are the manifestation of natural law, which man can know and measurably control. Then, the grim, torturing fear, the delusion, which made him a slave, passes; and man begins to feel at home in the world. Knowledge banishes doubt and superstition, and truth sets the bondsman free.

Think of the attitude, of prehistoric man towards disease! In Kipling's dramatic lines, which speak the truth at least, if they are not too poetic, primitive man says—

I ate a piece of a whale that died
And drifted around three months at sea;
I have a pain in my inside,
Why have the gods afflicted me?

Too much of such enslaving philosophy and theology still exist in the world. Or as a further example one may think of the medicine-man's performing atrocious violence upon the sick man's body in an attempt to exorcise the spirit which is the cause of the dread disease that will not release its victim. Medical knowledge and hygienic procedure have freed the world from much of this kind of experience.

Modern man is still plagued with fears: the fear of economic collapse which will mean poverty, the fear of disease which will mean death, the fear of war which gathers into itself all the other dreads known to human kind. The only one of all these fears that has been approached with anything approximating the scientific method is the fear of disease; and it is the only one in which any decided progress has been made. In fighting disease, science has had a clear field and a free hand for the most part, and the result is that many diseases have been wiped out of civilized communities completely. Cholera, yellow fever, malaria, sleeping-sickness, leprosy, typhus, and many other diseases have yielded to preventive or remedial treatment. So with respect to disease we are learning the truth, and the truth is setting us free.

The story of the eradication of yellow fever from civilization is typical as an example of the method of scientific progress, in its unselfish sacrifice of human life by the workers and the step-by-step procedure by which it was accomplished.

The yellow fever epidemic of 1793 in Philadelphia enabled many observations to be made in connection with the occurrence of the disease. The authorities ordered all the bells in the city to be tolled to announce the presence of the epidemic, a practice which was anything but soothing to the already over-strained nerves of the populace. Many persons believed the lighting of bonfires would help to drive away the pestilence. Others believed the burning of gunpowder to be efficacious, and they poured gunpowder upon the blazing bonfires. This was prohibited as a dangerous practice, and the citizens resorted to the firing of muskets, considered by many a certain preventive to that disorder.

Benjamin Rush, an outstanding pioneer in medicine living in Philadelphia, announced the cause of the dreaded yellow fever to be decomposing coffee, and as a result the mayor ordered the removal of all decomposing coffee from the wharves, but the epidemic continued unabated. Thomas Jefferson

made the observation that the disease was "generated near the waterside, in close-built cities under warm climates." Carlos Finlay, a Cuban physician and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, proved by experimentation that the disease was not transmitted through the air or by contact. His observations that the disease haunted the seacoast, was not present in high altitudes, and that it disappeared in cold weather led him to believe the disease to be communicated by the bite of a mosquito. By experiments conducted in Havana he proved this to be the case, and showed that the "*Culex fasciatus*" was the guilty party.

The medical department of the United States army was impressed by the work of Finlay. In 1900, yellow fever had broken out among American troops in Cuba, and the government sent a commission to Cuba to study the epidemic. The commission was composed of Dr. Walter Reed, Dr. James Carroll, Dr. Jesse Lazear, Dr. Aristides Agramonte. Dr. Agramonte had had an attack of yellow fever, from which he had recovered, and was therefore immune to the disease. Experiments were carried out in which infected mosquitoes were permitted to bite Doctor Carroll and Doctor Lazear. Both men were rendered very ill with the disease. Doctor Carroll recovered from the attack, but never from its effects, which eventually caused his premature death. Doctor Lazear became violently ill and died within a week. These events approved the tenability of the theory and work of Finlay.

Walter Reed then called for volunteers to submit to mosquito inoculations, John R. Kissinger and John J. Moran, of Ohio, volunteered "solely in the interest of humanity and the cause of science." They were both inoculated by infected mosquitoes, and developed a typical attack of yellow fever, from which they fortunately recovered. Experiments were conducted to prove that the disease could not be communicated by contact with yellow fever patients or their excreta. Thus it was proved that the only source of communication of yellow fever from one individual to another was by the "*Stegomyia fasciata*," a name which had been given more recently to the "*Culex fasciatus*" by the entomologists.

The Yellow Fever Commission had now ended its work, and had clearly shown that to prevent the disease this mosquito must be destroyed. Havana, where yellow fever had always existed, was quick to take the hint, and in ninety days Havana was free from yellow fever. A year later there was not a single case of yellow fever on the Island of Cuba. The work of ridding Havana of the "*Stegomyia fasciata*" was conducted by William C. Gorgas, and his experience here led to his notable work in the Panama area.

Hideyo Noguchi, Japanese by birth but American by adoption, since most of his scientific work was done at The Rockefeller Institute in New York, went to Ecuador in 1920 to study an epidemic of yellow fever. He was able to isolate from some of these patients a corkscrew-like parasite, which when injected into animals produced a severe jaundice with death. He named the organism "*Leptospira icteroides*," and rejoiced that the germ of yellow

fever had been isolated. Later observers became very skeptical of this discovery. Seven years later Noguchi went to Africa to study further the disease, and died very shortly after his arrival of yellow fever, a victim to his own zeal in the pursuit of scientific knowledge.

Almost at the same time Adrian Stokes, a brilliant, young English investigator, died a similar death, but not before he had demonstrated that the monkey "*Macacus rhesus*" could be inoculated with yellow fever. Charles Nicolle, the director of the Pasteur Institute in Tunis, the same who had discovered typhus fever to be transmitted by the louse, now took up the study of yellow fever. He and his associates proved that when the virus of yellow fever was injected into the brain of a white mouse it became so changed that it could no longer produce yellow fever, but actually gave protection against it. This new vaccine which prevents yellow fever ranks among the great medical discoveries of this decade. The method has been tried out on over three thousand natives of Africa in areas where yellow fever prevails. None of them has been attacked by the disease after inoculation.

Next in order after the search for truth is the mustering of a terminology which will adequately express the relation of facts incorporated in your scientific study. As students of medicine, the main task of your study during the first year in medical school will be to acquaint yourselves with the terminology of anatomy, bacteriology, and biochemistry. One of the most essential matters in relation to any scientific study is the proper use of the language of science. Most medical terms are derived from the Latin and the Greek, and it is a great aid in the mastery of scientific terminology to be familiar with the Greek roots, as the Latin terms themselves are derived from the Greek. Our technical language has a broad and rather universal background. It is a definite and necessary step that you make towards becoming a good physician when you learn to think, talk, and write correctly, using the recognized scientific vocabulary of medical literature. It is necessary to your professional standing that you be able to use these dependable words exactly, so that your meaning will be unmistakable. As an example of what is involved: A patient may say that he has a pain in his side. The query would be at once, "You have a pain in the side of what and where?" The accurate individual might say, "The patient complains of a pain in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen, or in the right axillary region, or in the right frontal area." Exact language obtained by the use of correct terminology leads to definite and unmistakable understanding.

Another feature of your training would be the acquirement of at least a reading knowledge of French and German. Every educated European and Asiatic has command of at least two foreign tongues. It is true that almost all modern scientific information is to be found published in English; but if you become interested in investigation, your pleasure as well as your effectiveness will be enhanced by your ability to read original works in foreign lan-

guages. Translations made by some one else are a poor substitute, because errors are frequently made and communicated.

Although this language equipment is not absolutely essential to the practice of medicine, however, a large number of medical students will find it a very useful adjunct. Moreover, the reading of foreign articles in the original languages will tend to broaden your outlook and lessen the natural tendency toward provincialism.

Another goal that should be maintained by the physician is the cultivation of the attitude of cheerfulness. The business of the regular practitioner involves the meeting of people who are in trouble, people who by circumstances have been made unfortunate, who are looking upon the world with a jaundiced eye. Their moroseness and despondency become easily contagious, and must be guarded against. The physician must preserve his sense of humor, and keep himself from the contagion of melancholia.

The habit of cheerfulness, enabling one to transmute apparent misfortunes into real blessings, is a fortune to a young man just crossing the threshold of active life. He who has formed a habit of looking at the bright and happy side of things, who sees beauty in the trees, sunshine in the flowers, sermons in the stones, and good in everything, has a great advantage over the dyspeptic who sees no good in anything. His habitual thought sculptures his face into beauty, and touches his manner with grace.

Many physicians find it conducive to their happiness and welfare to practice a "hobby." A very large proportion are absorbed in philanthropic work—the bringing of benefits to helpless humanity. Many have rendered notable service, as Sir Frederick Treves, serving among the fishermen of the Baltic; Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, giving his notable service to the fisher-folk upon the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland; Albert Schweitzer, the famed musician, organist, and composer, who studied medicine in order that he might give a large philanthropic service to the negro population at Lambarene in Equatorial Africa; David Livingstone, rendering service as a physician, missionary, and explorer, became instrumental in the breaking up of the slave-traffic in both East and West Africa; Fridtjof Nansen, who became a statesman, and is best known in this country as an Arctic explorer.

Personally, I have known many physicians, who were outstanding in their professions and exceedingly busy men, who followed the pursuit of a hobby as opportunity afforded, as a restful occupation. I have known several physicians whose practice was in a rural district, who knew well the birds and flowers to be found in that area, and one of these practiced the art of taxidermy in the winter evenings. I remember one man who was interested in mineralogy, and had gathered a fine collection of semi-precious stones; and another who had become interested in geology, and living in a university town, tried to be on hand whenever the professor of geology and his students organized a trip into the surrounding country. He would appear garbed for the occasion carrying a geological hammer, and was an enthusiastic member

of the party. Not long ago I attended a meeting in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Philadelphia, and philosophical discussion was carried on by physicians who could speak boldly and fittingly on many phases of philosophy, giving the thoughts of such masters as Plato, Aristotle, Spinoza, Bacon, Kant, and others. Philosophical study was evidently to them a diversion.


Oliver Wendell Holmes taught anatomy at Harvard from 1847 to 1882, and physiology from 1847 until 1871. He lectured on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever" in 1843. Semmelweis, who is hailed in Europe as the savior of motherhood and the discoverer of the true nature of puerperal fever, reached the same conclusions four years later in 1847. Holmes is best known, however, as a litterateur, a poet, and a writer of good prose. Every one knows his poems,—*"The Chambered Nautilus," "Latter-day Warnings," "The One-hoss Shay," "How the Old Horse Won the Bet,"* and *"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."*

Silas Weir Mitchell was another author of merit. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and became a great neurologist. He was a prolific and effective writer. His contributions to neurology were many and valuable. He was the first to describe postparalytic chorea, and erythromelalgia; the first to call attention to the fact that headaches are often caused by eyestrain resulting from uncorrected or insufficiently corrected defects of vision. He was the author of novels, short stories, and poems. These were written as a diversion from strenuous work, and were widely read in their day.


In closing this address, I urge upon you as medical students to aim high in the building of character and professional attainment. Emerson said to the young man of his day, "Hitch your chariot to a star." In your character building it is well also to remember this, another saying from Emerson: "Be you only whole and sufficient, and I shall feel you in every part of my life and fortune, and I can as easily dodge the gravitation of the globe as escape your influence." Character must stand behind and back up everything—the sermon, the poem, the picture, the play. None of them is worth a straw without it. Character is power.

I would wish also that you might recognize that there is much of truth in the statement of George Eliot, that "Genius is an immense capacity for taking pains." Application of one's talents wisely and with determination is likely to bring satisfactory achievement. Further, I hope that much of the joy that you experience in living will come from the discovery that you have been able to accomplish much more than you thought you were able to do.

—Reprinted from "The Diplomat," January, 1938.



BOOK FOUR



"If I were called upon to name three men who in the history of all times had done most for their fellow-men; I would say George Washington, Edward Jenner and Marian Sims."

—Professor T. Gaillard Thomas, in an address to the graduating class of Cornell University.

J. MARIAN SIMS

1813-1883

Jefferson—Class of 1835

Founder of the science of Gynecology—benefactor of mankind—first to successfully cure vesico-vaginal fistulae, with the aid of the Sims' position and the discovery of the speculum, which opened an entirely new field.

Master surgeon to whom we are indebted for the extensive surgical invasion of the peritoneal cavity.

Recipient of international acclaim to whom, shortly after his death, a statue was unveiled in Bryant Park, New York City, the spontaneous gift of "His Professional Friends, Loving Patients, and Many Admirers Throughout the World."

Part of the inscription reads:

J. Marian Sims, M.D., LL.D.

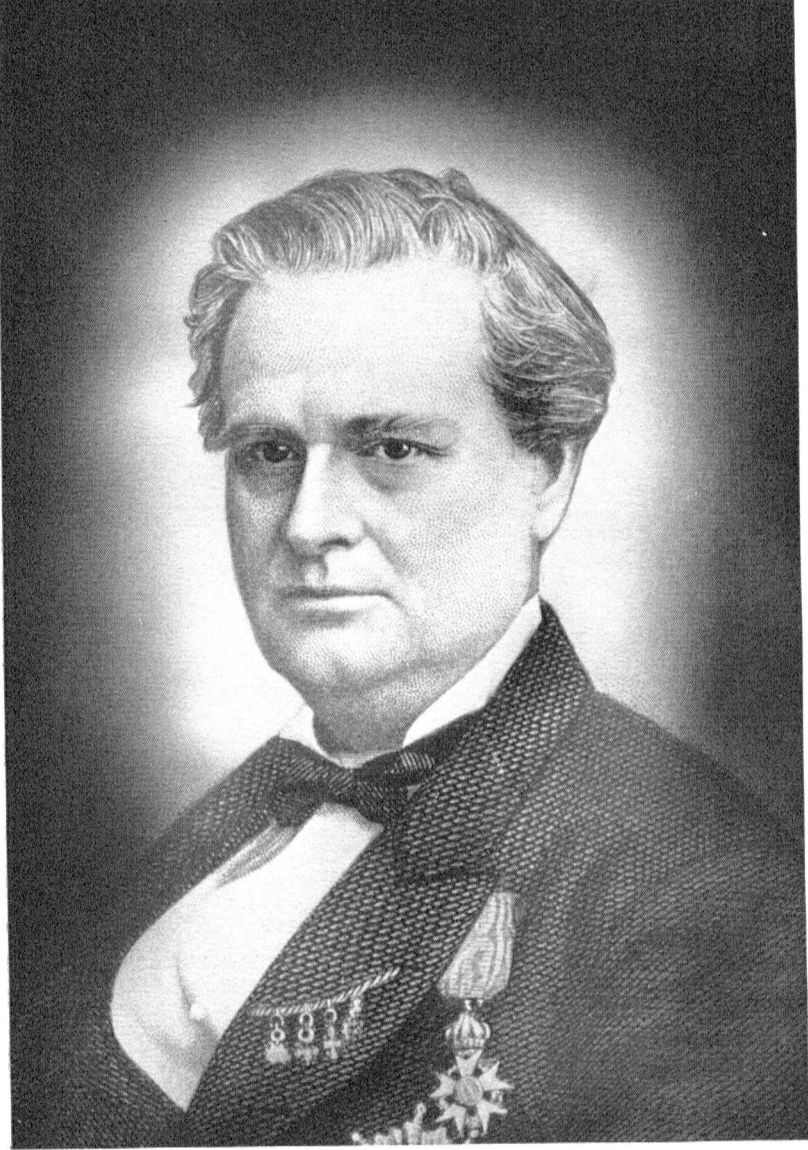
Surgeon and Philanthropist

Founder of Women's Hospital of the State of New York
His Brilliant Achievements Carried the Fame of American
Surgery Throughout the Civilized World

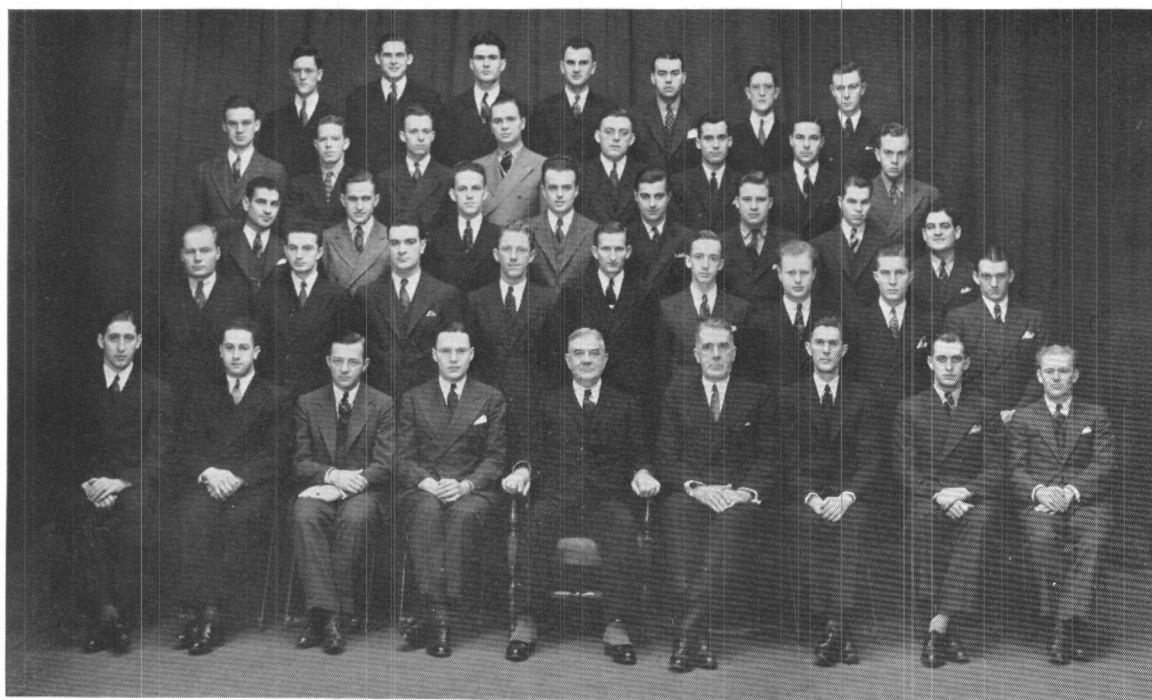
In Recognition of His Services in the Cause of Science and
Mankind He Received the Highest Honors in the

Gift of His Countrymen

And Decorations from the Governments of France, Portugal,
Spain, Belgium, and Italy.



• FRATERNITIES



PHI ALPHA SIGMA Fraternity was founded at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, April, 1886. During that year Kappa Delta Phi merged with and thus became a part of Phi Alpha Sigma.

The year of 1938 marks the Golden Jubilee of the founding of the Delta Chapter at Jefferson, it having been established on January 14, 1889, with the initiation of 15 charter members.

The first chapter house was located at 1033 Walnut St., and was the first social fraternity to be established at Jefferson. The response to such an innovation was so great that need for better accommodations became acute, and the fraternity moved to a much larger dwelling on Spruce St., where it remained for many years. Increasing membership and prosperity again demanded a new location and the fraternity moved to Clinton St., where it remained until 1935. In this year Phi Alpha Sigma arranged to absorb the local chapter of Omega Upsilon Phi, and again moved for convenience to 313 South Tenth St., where it is now located.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a National Council, which meets four times a year, and the Councilium Magnum, which meets once a year, and last met in Philadelphia on February 22, of this year.

The membership of Delta Chapter exceeds four hundred of Jefferson Alumni. Undergraduate members now total fifty, including fifteen newly initiated men.

There are eight active chapters throughout the East and South; the Alumni are large and prominent in things medical and the Jefferson chapter looks forward with anticipation and pleasure to the second half-century of its thriving existence.

Φ

Α

Σ

PHI ALPHA SIGMA

Founded 1886

Delta Chapter
Established 1889

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

Ross V. Patterson, M.D.
Charles Heed, M.D.
W. B. Swartley, M.D.
J. L. Richards, M.D.
T. Rathmell, M.D.
E. Britt, M.D.

E. J. G. Beardsley, M.D.
Lewis C. Scheffey, M.D.
Roy W. Mohler, M.D.
J. F. Carrell, M.D.
H. S. Rambo, M.D.
C. E. Shannon, M.D.

Warren B. Davis, M.D.
C. Calvin Fox, M.D.
Stanley West, M.D.
Thomas E. Shea, M.D.
R. MacCarroll, M.D.
William T. Lemmon, M.D.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

N. A. Colosi
J. F. Connole
T. S. Gabreski

E. J. Halton
B. J. Houston
E. A. Kostyla

D. S. Motsay
C. B. Potelunas
J. F. Zielinski

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

F. S. Badman
J. T. Deininger
A. F. Dineen
J. M. Falker

J. J. Kilker
G. M. Knoll
A. E. Labenski
J. P. Long

C. H. O'Donnell
J. H. Reutschlin
C. F. Schlechter
F. J. Sullivan, Jr.

Nineteen Hundred Forty

T. H. Auginbaugh
J. C. Brady
J. J. Brogan
J. J. Cotter

F. R. Gabriel
L. T. Gabriel, Jr.
T. F. McTear
F. B. Markunas
J. J. Quinn

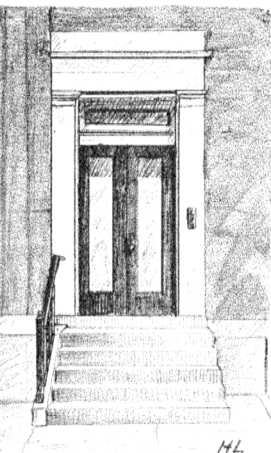
H. H. Clements
W. P. Hanson
J. A. Hindle
J. R. Shaffer

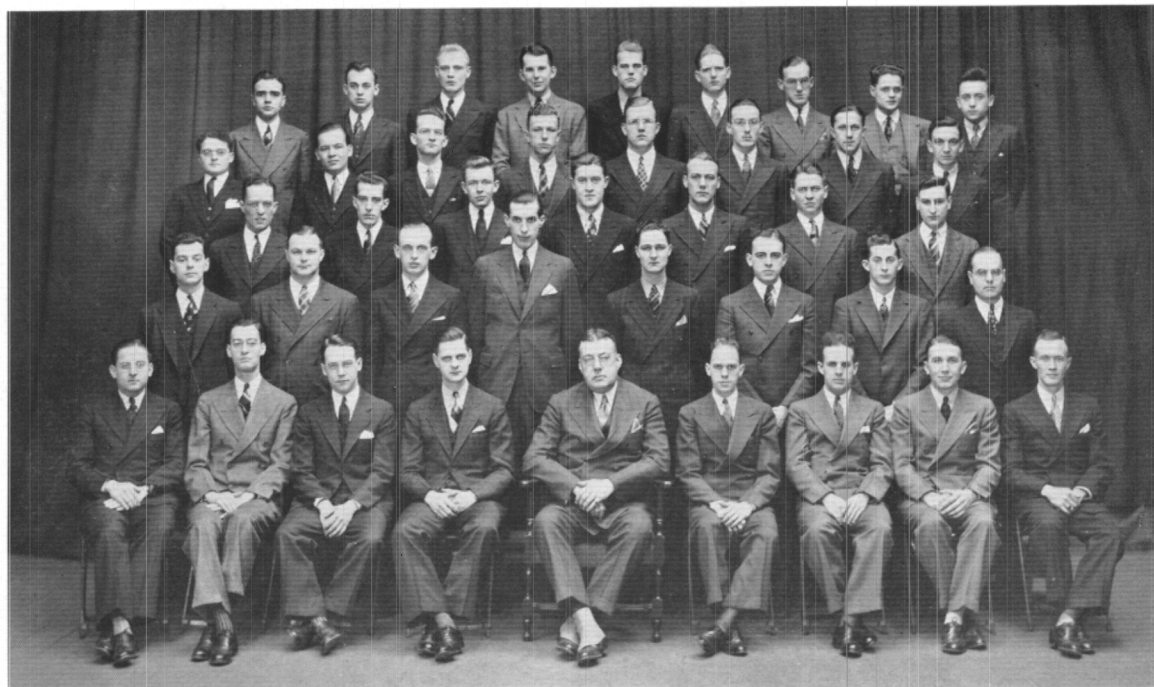
Nineteen Hundred Forty-one

C. Appel
J. Appel
L. C. Blaum
J. B. Borer
S. H. Brown

W. A. Campbell
P. F. Dunn
R. Flood
F. Forgiel
J. W. Garnet

A. Hoffman
J. J. Rupp
R. T. Stevens
G. H. Taft
A. S. Warakomski





ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA was organized on September 29, 1888, at Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover, N. H., based upon the broad principles of "Social intercourse, mental development, scholarship, and mutual assistance." The original purpose was not to create a national fraternity, but subsequent developments made that desirable so that at present the fraternity has fifty-nine chapters, of which forty-nine are active. This includes a chapter at McGill University, making the fraternity international in scope.

The Jefferson Society was organized at the close of the last century and instituted as the Epsilon Chapter, January 6, 1900. The present house is owned by the chapter and stands on the site formerly occupied by the Philadelphia Almshouse, the scene of the reunion of the two Arcadian Sweethearts in Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Among Epsilon's illustrious alumni who have held positions on the faculty of Jefferson Medical College might be mentioned: J. C. Wilson, W. W. Keen, J. W. Holland, E. P. Davis, J. C. DaCosta, F. X. Dercum, F. T. Stewart, F. F. Hansell, J. C. Keeler, E. Q. Thronton, J. M. Fisher, H. A. Wilson, E. J. Klopp, and W. F. Manges.

A

K

K

ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA

Founded 1888

Epsilon Chapter

Established 1900

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

P. B. Bland, M.D.
S. A. Eger, M.D.
K. E. Fry, M.D.
F. J. Kalteyer, M.D.
F. C. Knowles, M.D.
R. B. Matthews, M.D.
C. R. Mullen, M.D.
J. T. Rugh, M.D.
S. D. Spotts, M.D.
E. Q. Thornton, M.D.
H. A. Widing, M.D.

A. E. Billings, M.D.
B. L. Fleming, M.D.
H. R. Hamrick, M.D.
K. A. Kasper, M.D.
F. O. Lewis, M.D.
M. M. Miller, M.D.
R. B. Nye, M.D.
C. W. Semisch, M.D.
C. M. Stimson, M.D.
G. A. Ulrich, M.D.
L. H. Clerf, M.D.

J. S. Fritch, M.D.
H. W. Jones, M.D.
W. H. Kinney, M.D.
C. Lintgen, M.D.
H. K. Mohler, M.D.
M. E. Rehfuess, M.D.
A. T. Smith, M.D.
H. Stuckert, M.D.
N. W. Vaux, M.D.
G. J. Willauer, M.D.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

K. S. Brickley
L. F. Hinman
G. E. Snyder

W. A. Hause
W. W. Lindenmuth
W. A. Weiss

C. F. Henning
W. E. Marsh
H. A. Yost

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

J. B. Alexander
J. B. Carty
D. D. Dunn
J. J. Quiney

W. C. Burry
J. E. Cochran
B. R. Garner
V. W. H. Campbell

J. F. Delehanty
J. S. McDaniel
J. P. Rudolph

Nineteen Hundred Forty

O. W. Allison
J. K. Covey
J. D. High
C. W. Miller
W. C. Taft
L. H. Winkler

M. M. Berger
F. A. Dickerman
P. C. Johnson
W. H. Robinson, III
M. F. Trippe
A. C. Wyker

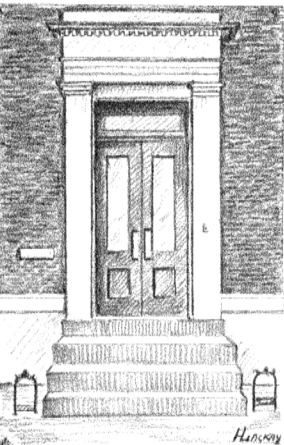
E. W. Browne
J. A. Forte
C. C. Kessler
B. W. Saylor
J. R. Whiteman
W. D. Bauer

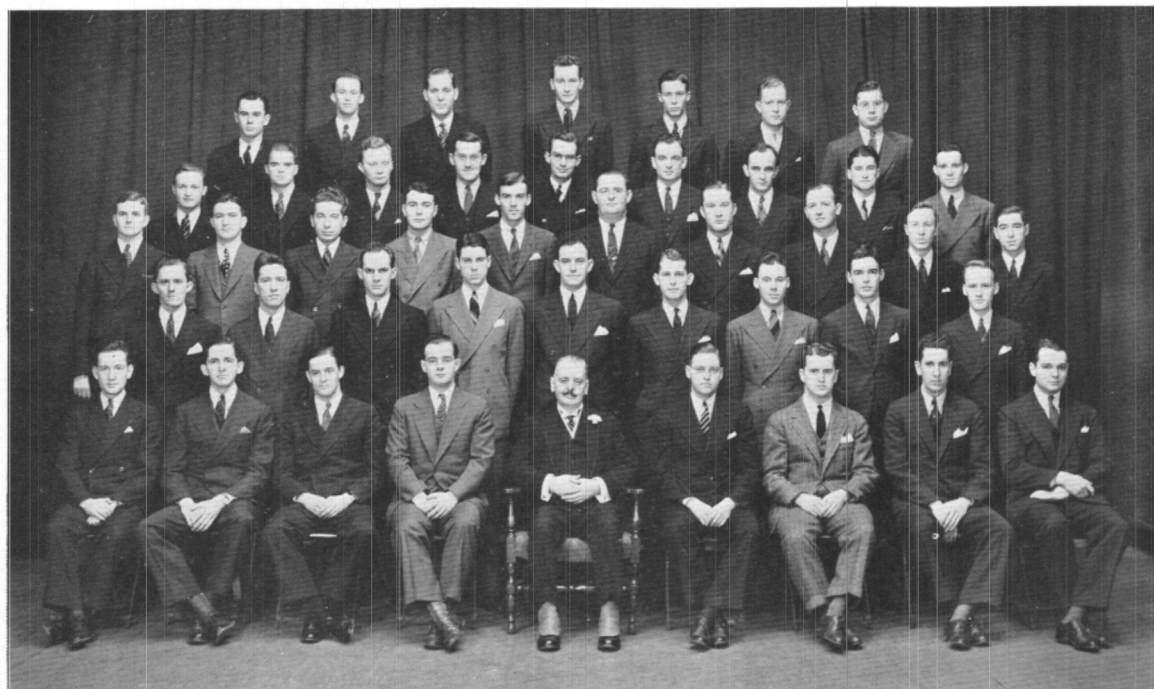
Nineteen Hundred Forty-one

N. M. Beasley
D. P. Forse, Jr.
J. C. McCune
H. J. Repman, Jr.
C. W. Stotler

C. N. Burns
T. K. Hepler
P. J. Mihalick
E. A. Ricketts
W. L. Welch

J. A. Collins, Jr.
J. H. Lockwood
V. S. Palmisano
F. Robinson
R. W. Wolford





THE Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan Medical School, one of the founders being the renowned William J. Mayo. Outstanding among the purposes and ideals of the founders was the establishment of a fraternity which would inspire scholarship and further the advancement of medical science. The fraternity grew rapidly until the present number of chapters is forty.

Rho Chapter was established in 1900 by the following men: R. C. Rosenberger, A. P. Brubaker, L. G. Musser, G. C. Kiefer, T. W. Powers, L. M. McFall, J. A. Topper, R. A. Stewart, C. H. Harbaugh, and D. G. Metheny. Since its beginning the fraternity has enjoyed an active participation in the academic, social, and professional affairs of Jefferson Medical College. The roll call now bears the names of three hundred and ninety-five initiates.

Among Rho's many sponsors and advisers, Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger stands foremost in the affection and respect of the members. Other members of the National Fraternity whose names are representative of the high ideals which motivated its founding are: Sir William Osler, Harvey Cushing, Hans Zinsser, Frederick Novy, Torrald Sollman, Allan B. Kanavel, Frederick Christopher, Rudolph Matas, Albert J. Ochsner, William H. Park, and Dean Lewis.

In cooperation with other medical fraternities with high ideals, Nu Sigma Nu will ever strive to maintain high standards of scholarship and medical ethics and to further the advancement of medical science.

N

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NU SIGMA NU

Founded 1882

Rho Chapter
Established 1900

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

A. P. Brubaker, M.D.
E. L. Bauer, M.D.
H. A. Reimann, M.D.
A. A. Walkling, M.D.
H. S. Read, M.D.
G. M. Nelson, M.D.
R. M. Smith, M.D.
F. G. Lutz, M.D.

R. C. Rosenberger, M.D.
T. A. Shallow, M.D.
T. L. Montgomery, M.D.
W. J. Thudium, M.D.
R. B. Moore, M.D.
C. M. Spangler, M.D.
P. A. Roeder, M.D.
T. J. Costello, M.D.

H. E. Radasch, M.D.
C. F. Mitchell, M.D.
J. R. Martin, M.D.
V. W. Weakly, M.D.
J. T. Eads, M.D.
L. F. McAndrews, M.D.
M. C. Hinebaugh, M.D.
L. C. Manges, Jr., M.D.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

E. W. Gardner
J. C. Hazlett

E. E. Houck
G. M. Longaker

E. S. Phillips
R. B. Vance

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

F. C. Brady
W. G. Page
P. A. Kennedy
W. Price

D. W. Bortz
R. E. Steele
W. A. Geib
W. J. Wagner

J. B. Hanley
W. L. White
J. H. Hodges
C. Kurtz

Nineteen Hundred Forty

C. Collins
J. J. O'Leary
J. Willis
G. Lull

W. Mellor
S. P. Pechinsky
W. E. Goodman
J. O. Sloss
L. H. Smith

I. Messmore
B. C. Mervine
R. Karr
E. L. McCoy

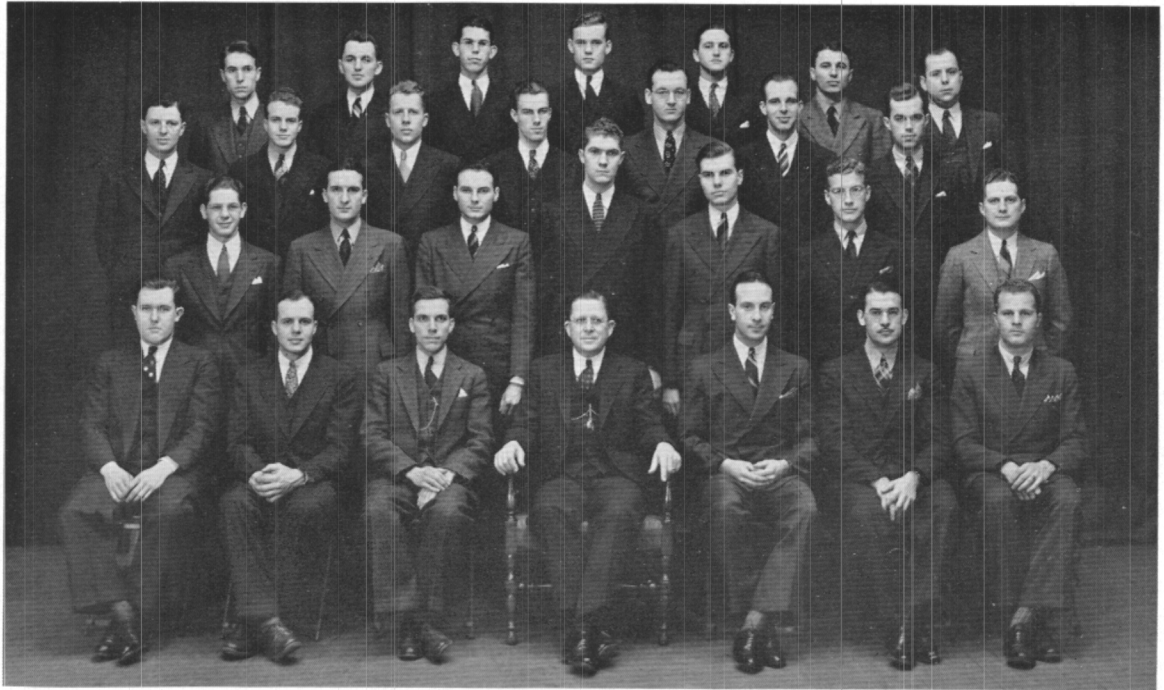
Nineteen Hundred Forty-one

T. B. Patton
R. E. Palmer
W. R. White
W. S. Wiggins
F. S. Derr
S. B. Over, Jr.

E. H. Vick
J. C. Cressler
K. J. Murray
J. B. Geraghty
E. W. Schafer
W. A. Longshore

W. D. Markley
G. C. Powell
O. J. Kreger, Jr.
T. S. Armstrong, Jr.
J. U. Fehr





THE Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity was founded on March 10, 1891, at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, now the University of Pittsburgh. Outstanding among the purposes and ideals of the founders was the establishment of an anti-fraternity society for the purpose of protecting its members against the evils of the fraternity situation as it then stood. The Jefferson Society was organized eleven years later and instituted as Eta Chapter on March 7, 1902.

As a national organization Phi Beta Pi has forty-four active chapters, Eta being the fifth to organize. The present membership of the national organization is over eighteen thousand. In 1932, as a result of the amalgamation of the former Omega Upsilon Phi Fraternity with Phi Beta Pi, the membership increased from fourteen to eighteen thousand. Today there are about eleven hundred active members in the country's various medical schools.

The Eta Chapter was formerly located at 919 Spruce Street, but rapid growth forced the fraternity to seek larger quarters. On March 1, 1928, the Chapter moved to its present location at 1032 Spruce Street.

The Chapter is governed by a Board of Trustees, the majority of whom are on the Faculty of the College.

The alumni of the chapter numbers about 530. Of these about 125 are in the Philadelphia district.

During the thirty-six years of its existence, the Chapter has been prominent at Jefferson as a society of scholars and gentlemen.

Φ

B

Π

PHI BETA PI

Founded 1891

Eta Chapter
Established 1902

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

C. M. Gruber, M.D.
L. F. Appleman, M.D.
B. L. Crawford, M.D.
L. S. Carey, M.D.
P. A. McCarthy, M.D.

J. L. Roark, M.D.
W. C. Wilson, M.D.
J. B. Lownes, M.D.
J. W. Holmes, M.D.
F. H. Hustead, M.D.

H. F. Haines, M.D.
A. J. Wagers, M.D.
H. J. Williams, M.D.
C. E. Towson, M.D.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

W. I. Carney
J. J. DeTuerk

H. F. English
A. W. Frediani

J. F. Georgetown
L. K. Supple

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

W. P. Beardsley
W. M. Bush

F. R. Derek
G. Jastram
W. Keller

A. Maisel
J. G. Norton

Nineteen Hundred Forty

W. A. Ellis, Jr.
H. B. Fletcher, Jr.

R. J. Hudson
R. E. Kelly
L. D. Langston

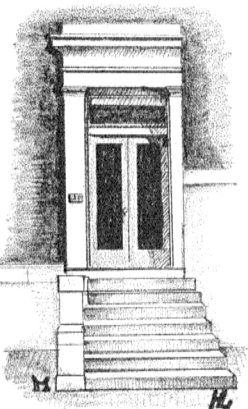
H. A. Luscombe, Jr.
J. E. Malia

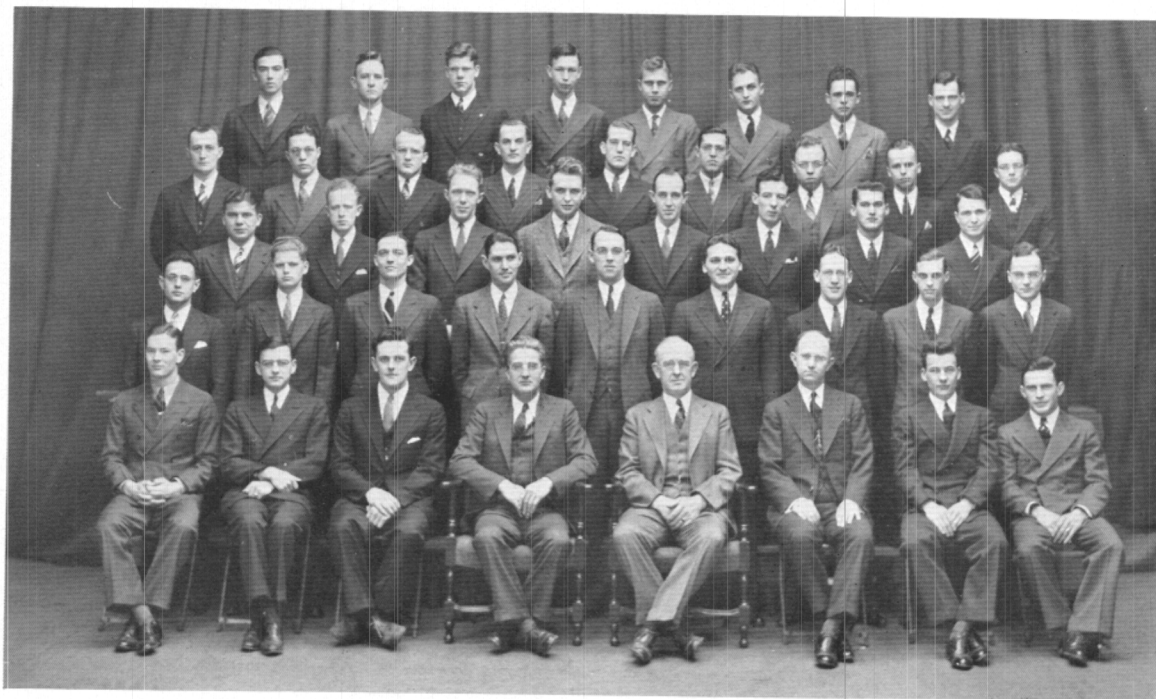
Nineteen Hundred Forty-one

J. J. Gill
F. T. O'Brien
J. Nosal

P. J. Poincard
H. E. Possner, Jr.
J. J. Regan

E. Schaffer
W. C. F. Smith





THE Phi Chi Medical Fraternity, Incorporated, is the result of the union of two separate fraternities, namely, the Eastern and Southern Phi Chi Fraternities. The Eastern Fraternity was founded in 1889, and the Southern Fraternity in 1894, and the union of the two took place in 1905, although the date of the founding of the Fraternity is given as 1889. The Fraternity has progressed from that time until, at the present, it is the largest of the medical fraternities. The number of the active chapters is sixty-five, and the number of the members is well over nineteen thousand. There are one thousand five hundred and fifty-three collegiate members.

On December 9, 1905, Chi Chapter was organized by Harry Carey, Elam Fredericksson, Howard Fortner, William Hoisey, Walter Ellis, Harry Stewart, and Louis Heimer with the purpose of creating a closer relationship between themselves. These men were not dismayed by the presence of four other fraternities at Jefferson Medical College, and on February 16, 1904, at the eighth annual meeting of the Grand Chapter at Louisville, Kentucky, a charter was granted to Chi as the ninth chapter of Phi Chi.

These ambitious young men possessed no chapter house and the meetings were held in the various rooms of the members. During the first year the membership was increased to twelve.

Chi Chapter continued to grow and in a few years a hall at Broad and Columbia was rented in order to have ample room for meetings. A few years later a chapter house was rented on South Tenth Street. This created a more fraternal relationship and later a house was rented at 813 Spruce Street.

A few years later a house on Spruce Street near Eleventh was rented. On May 12, 1920, the present house at 1025 Spruce Street was purchased. It is one of the largest fraternity houses at Jefferson and accommodates twenty-nine men.

The chapter is governed by the Board of Trustees composed of Drs. Rankin, Kaufman, and LeFever.

Φ

X

PHI CHI

Founded 1889

Chi Chapter
Established 1904

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

*M. A. Burns, M.D.
C. W. LeFever, M.D.
W. Deardorff, M.D.
C. Foulkrod, M.D.
C. L. Deardorff, M.D.
H. H. Bradshaw, M.D.
S. T. McNair, M.D.

M. E. Reh fuss, M.D.
J. M. Surver, M.D.
V. H. Moon, M.D.
R. L. Drake, M.D.
J. E. Thomas, M.D.
C. F. Becker, M.D.
L. M. Rankin, M.D.

J. H. Dugger, M.D.
B. Gordon, M.D.
L. Reed, M.D.
A. S. Kaufman, M.D.
P. O. Blake, M.D.
V. G. Haur y, M.D.

* Deceased.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

W. W. L. Glenn
J. G. Kurfees
J. L. McClintock
H. Price

R. H. Jacques
J. W. Savacool
A. R. McCullough
G. Judson

R. H. Lackey
E. Platt
H. B. Underwood

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

R. A. Cornwell
A. Lupton
D. G. Monroe
N. R. Thomas

C. N. Herndon
F. Covington
T. Powell
E. L. Watkins

W. S. Kistler, 3rd
G. S. White
H. H. Stroud
J. L. Shirey

Nineteen Hundred Forty

J. A. Bernhard
W. J. Glass
R. S. Long
E. L. Matta
C. J. Sites

W. Crawford
F. Fetter
J. Mangus
W. Myers
R. B. Thomas

R. Derr
A. G. Lessey
S. Matsko
R. H. Saunders
D. S. Wilson

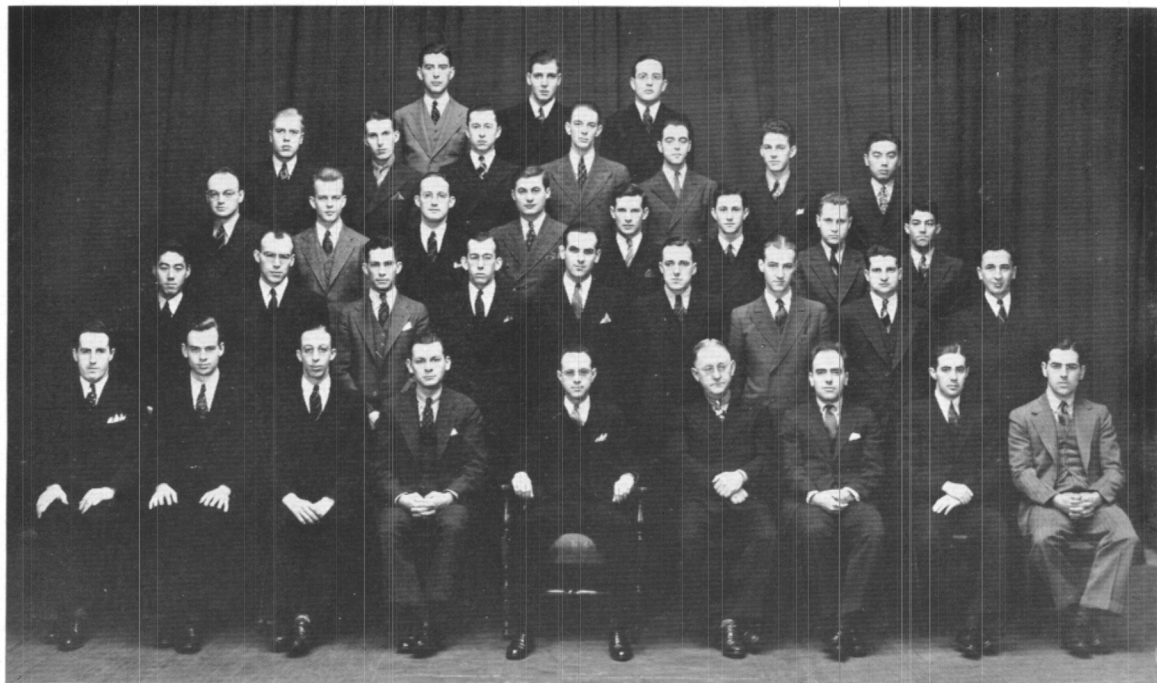
Nineteen Hundred Forty-one

B. F. Boylston
D. E. Fetter
J. N. McMahan
D. M. Posey
G. F. Speicher, Jr.

O. Creech, Jr.
C. C. Greene, Jr.
R. H. Peters, Jr.
O. S. Shadt
DeW. E. DeLawter

A. S. Johnson, Jr.
P. H. Pettit
W. J. Sommerville
J. Y. Templeton, 3rd





AT the dawn of the final decade of the nineteenth century there was a notable group to be found among the registered students at the Northwestern University School of Medicine. Notable, I say they were, because it was through their very capable efforts that the fraternity group known as Phi Rho Sigma was conceived, nurtured through its infantile years, and given the impetus that allows for its standing in the fraternity world of today.

Born with the tri-fold purpose of promoting good fellowship among congenial men of medical colleges, encouraging a high standard of professional work, and assisting by every honorable means in the advancement of its members; it rapidly passed through its adolescence so that in the year 1905 we find its chapters spread from coast to coast.

On February 27, 1905, a group of men under the tutelage of the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College was granted a charter as the Rho Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma. The original chapter house was located at 701 Pine Street, but the rapid growth of the group within the next few years necessitated a move to the more spacious quarters afforded at 1015 Pine Street.

Today we find Phi Rho Sigma international in scope, by virtue of the fact that four of its forty-three chapters are located beyond the confines of this country of ours. Rho Chapter has followed the pace of the mother organization, and today, thirty-three years after its inception, is one of Jefferson's most active student groups. Lodged in the relatively sequestered atmosphere of its home on Clinton Street, insured of the peace and quiet fostered by that historic thoroughfare, the group remains, as of old, a community of scholars and gentlemen engaged in the arduous task of fitting themselves to be representative exponents of the art and science of medicine.

Φ
Ρ
Σ

PHI RHO SIGMA

Founded 1890

Rho Chapter
Established 1905

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

Thomas Aceto, M.D.
J. F. Coppolino, M.D.
P. J. Kennedy, M.D.
N. M. MacNeill, M.D.
Angelo Perri, M.D.
William J. Tourish, M.D.

Edward F. Burt, M.D.
John DeCarlo, M.D.
Robert M. Lukens, M.D.
J. F. McCahey, M.D.
L. C. Roderer, M.D.
C. H. Turner, M.D.

M. Castallo, M.D.
R. T. Heffner, M.D.
C. B. Lull, M.D.
John C. McNerney, M.D.
E. C. Thomas, M.D.
E. G. Williamson, M.D.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

W. A. Boquist
G. Noel
E. P. Tripp

N. W. Henry
L. K. Remley
P. S. Nishijima

C. R. Roscoe
S. D. Ullrich
H. D. Stevens

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

P. A. Clunan
J. P. McCarron

J. J. Coll
J. J. Fitzpatrick

J. Wennersten

Nineteen Hundred Forty

F. X. Bauer
L. P. Frank
R. I. Rich

J. A. Bigley
C. L. Cubberley
P. J. Byrne

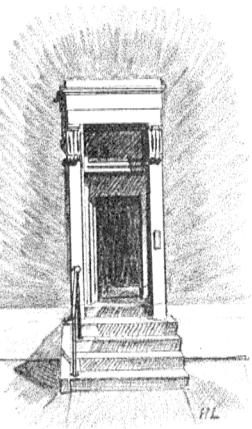
E. T. Horn
H. A. Tattersall

Nineteen Hundred Forty-one

W. A. Blacksmith
W. V. Eckhart
C. C. Leydic
R. A. Nishijima
R. T. Smith

L. F. Burnett
A. H. Fotouhi
H. E. Marx
N. C. Paden
J. H. Campbell

J. B. Gormley
J. H. Miller
W. J. Sharp
E. H. Tallman





THE Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity had its beginning in 1903 at the Cornell University Medical School where a group of students, headed by Aaron Brown, organized the Alpha Chapter. Thereafter chapters were organized at various medical schools in rapid succession until now there are chapters at fifty-four medical schools in the United States and Canada, and graduate clubs in the leading cities of our own and foreign countries.

Mu Chapter at Jefferson was organized by eight students on November 15, 1911. There were three fratres in facultate: Doctors Leon Solis-Cohen, Nathan Blumberg, and M. A. Weinstein. The original chapter house was at 631 Spruce Street, but in 1924 the fraternity moved to a new house at 910 Pine Street. In the fall of 1932 the fraternity moved to its present location at 1033 Spruce Street. The publication of the fraternity is the Phi Delta Epsilon "News."

Two members of Mu Chapter, Doctors David W. Kramer and Nathan Blumberg, have been honored with the highest office in the Fraternity, that of Grand Consul. Numerous others have served in various capacities.

The Jefferson Chapter has been instrumental in installing chapters at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and at the Hahnemann Medical College, and has been closely associated with the Philadelphia Phi Delta Epsilon Club.

At present the Mu Chapter has thirteen fratres in facultate, and thirty-six active members.

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Ε

PHI DELTA EPSILON

Founded 1903

Mu Chapter
Established 1911

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

Solomon Solis-Cohen, M.D.
H. L. Goldburgh, M.D.
Leon Solis-Cohen, M.D.
Aaron Capper, M.D.

Benjamin Lipshutz, M.D.
A. Brunswick, M.D.
G. I. Israel, M.D.
J. Bernstine, M.D.
N. Blumberg, M.D.

D. W. Kramer, M.D.
B. P. Weiss, M.D.
A. M. Rechtman, M.D.
M. R. Cohen, M.D.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

P. Albert
A. Biele
L. Blumberg
J. Chamovitz
S. Cole
D. Eckstein
H. Fish

M. Greenberg
L. Kaplan
S. Keesal
J. Kline
M. Kravitz
M. Lustig

V. Mayer
E. Miller
S. Schlesinger
J. Seigal
V. Satinsky
S. H. Skloff
L. Wachtel

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

S. Bers
I. Cohen
P. Fried
G. Hollander

N. L. Lippman
J. Medoff
M. Parmet

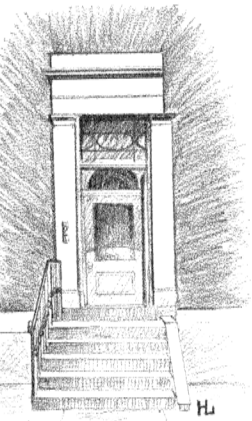
I. Perlmutter
A. Simkovitz
N. Skversky
S. Weiner

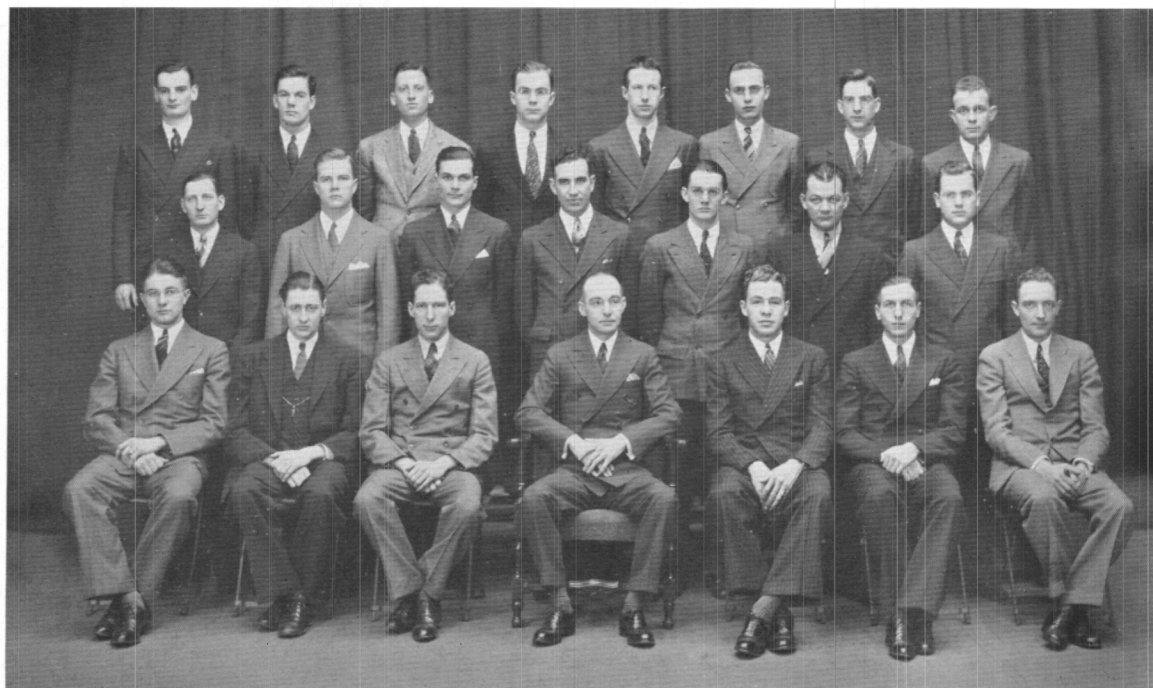
Nineteen Hundred Forty

B. Cohen
H. Kornfield

H. Mechanik

R. Seligman
G. R. Stein





THE national fraternity, Theta Kappa Psi, originated in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1879. Known as Kappa Psi until 1925, there are now twenty-eight active chapters of the fraternity in medical schools of this country and Canada.

The Jefferson chapter, Beta Eta, was established in 1912. The first chapter house was located at 912 Spruce Street. Subsequently Theta Kappa Psi's residence was founded at 245 South 13th Street, and later at 1027 Spruce Street. This year having acquired a new residence, the chapter is located at 919 Clinton Street.

Coincident with the establishment of the fraternity at Jefferson was the matriculation of David R. Morgan, who was destined to play an important part in the development of Kappa Psi. He served as an officer of the fraternity for three years, was active in extra-curricular activities, and founded the Hawk Bio-Chemical Society. Other Theta Kappa Psi members associated with the faculty have continued their interest in undergraduate fratres. As an example, we have Dr. Fetter who is editor of "The Messenger," the Theta Kappa Psi quarterly magazine.

Theta Kappa Psi has been instrumental in forming several student societies. Aside from the Hawk Bio-Chemical Society, which later became the Morse Society, Kappa Psi's formed the Knowles Dermatological Society, and the Moon Pathological Society. This year due to the resignation of our professor of Obstetrics, and with permission, the Pascal Brooke Bland Obstetrical Society became the Norris Wistar Vaux Obstetrical Society in honor of our new Professor of Obstetrics. Dr. Fetter, as an undergraduate, led in the formation of the Bland Society in 1925. The Moon Society was formed in 1927.

Θ

K

Ψ

THETA KAPPA PSI

Founded 1879

Beta Eta Chapter
Established 1912

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

J. O. Crider, M.D.
R. S. Griffith, M.D.
D. R. Morgan, M.D.
P. E. Stroup, M.D.
C. W. Nissler, M.D.
J. S. McLaughlin, M.D.

G. R. Bancroft, Ph.D.
H. B. Decker, M.D.
G. W. Bland, M.D.
G. E. Marcil, M.D.
Robert Imhoff, M.D.

E. A. Gough, M.D.
T. R. Fetter, M.D.
J. B. Ludy, M.D.
J. Blechschmidt, M.D.
A. R. Vaughan, M.D.
J. Cheleden, M.D.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

Arthur M. Barrett
Charles J. Dougherty

Vernon W. Taylor

Bruce B. Langdon
Hamilton W. Stevens

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

A. Valenzuela Arms

Raymond Hale, Jr.
Nelson Scharadin

Robert E. Lee

Nineteen Hundred Forty

Raymond Biggar
Theodore Boysen

Raymond Kehm
Robert Walker
Christian Wenger

Rowland Wood
Richard Wagner

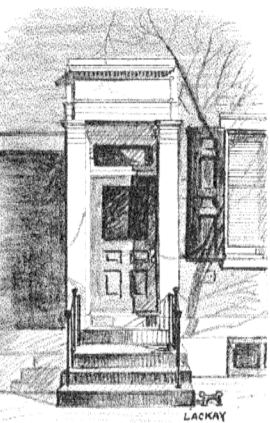
Nineteen Hundred Forty-one

David L. Pflug
O. Daniel Sprecher

Winford C. Adams
John R. O'Brien

Jerry H. McNickle
James P. McEvilly

Pledge—Arthur Gillespie





IN 1907 a group of students in the Jefferson Medical College, seeking the academic and social fullness that comes with fraternal association with men striving toward a common goal, organized what was then called the Aesculapian Club. Their objective as set forth in their constitution was "to foster and maintain among students at Jefferson a spirit of good fellowship, friendship, mutual aid, and moral support."

The group was soon asked by the Aleph Yod He National Medical Fraternity, which had been organized at the University of Pennsylvania in 1909, to join its quickly growing list of chapters. Beginning with the session of 1912-13, the club became the Gimmel Chapter of the national group.

The final stride occurred in 1922 when the Aleph Yod He Fraternity united with the Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity, a group that was rapidly assuming prominence in the West. And so the Jefferson Chapter of Phi Lambda Kappa, known as Beta, had its inception.

The fraternity has played an active role in the affairs of the College and has always enjoyed the spirit of true fraternalism and conviviality.

In 1928, the present Chapter house at 916 Clinton Street was purchased; in 1937 the house was completely renovated and refurnished. The Beta Chapter is the largest in the Fraternity with a membership of 35.

Close cooperation is maintained with the graduates, who have organized the Philadelphia Alumni Association of Phi Lambda Kappa, which is the largest of all the alumni groups throughout the country. Many of the graduates are faculty members of this and other institutions and are represented on the staffs of local hospitals.

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Κ

PHI LAMBDA KAPPA

Founded 1907

Beta Chapter
Established 1912

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

S. A. Loewenberg, M.D.
B. Haskell, M.D.
E. Kotin, M.D.
M. Leiber, M.D.
H. Kessler, M.D.
D. A. Sidlick, M.D.
A. First, M.D.

C. Lefcoe, M.D.
A. Cantarow, M.D.
M. Behrend, M.D.
K. Kleinbart, M.D.
M. Bernstein, M.D.
H. A. Bogaev, M.D.
A. I. Rubenstone, M.D.

M. Segal, M.D.
J. M. Cahan, M.D.
M. Sokoloff, M.D.
L. Berns, M.D.
H. Perlman, M.D.
D. Solo, M.D.
J. Kirschner, M.D.

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

H. Cantor
I. Gershman
E. Gladsden
E. Marenus
F. Pobirs
G. Silver

R. Cherashore
S. Gehl
M. Green
H. Lihn
P. Richlin
M. J. Shapiro
P. Scbie

M. Cooperman
J. Eisner
W. Heine
A. Hurwitz
E. Rosset
J. Weiner

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

L. Block
L. Lang
L. Lehrer
I. Slovin
L. Goldberg

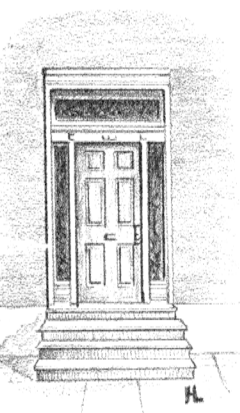
M. Crane
L. Joseph
L. Leventhal
A. Schiowitz

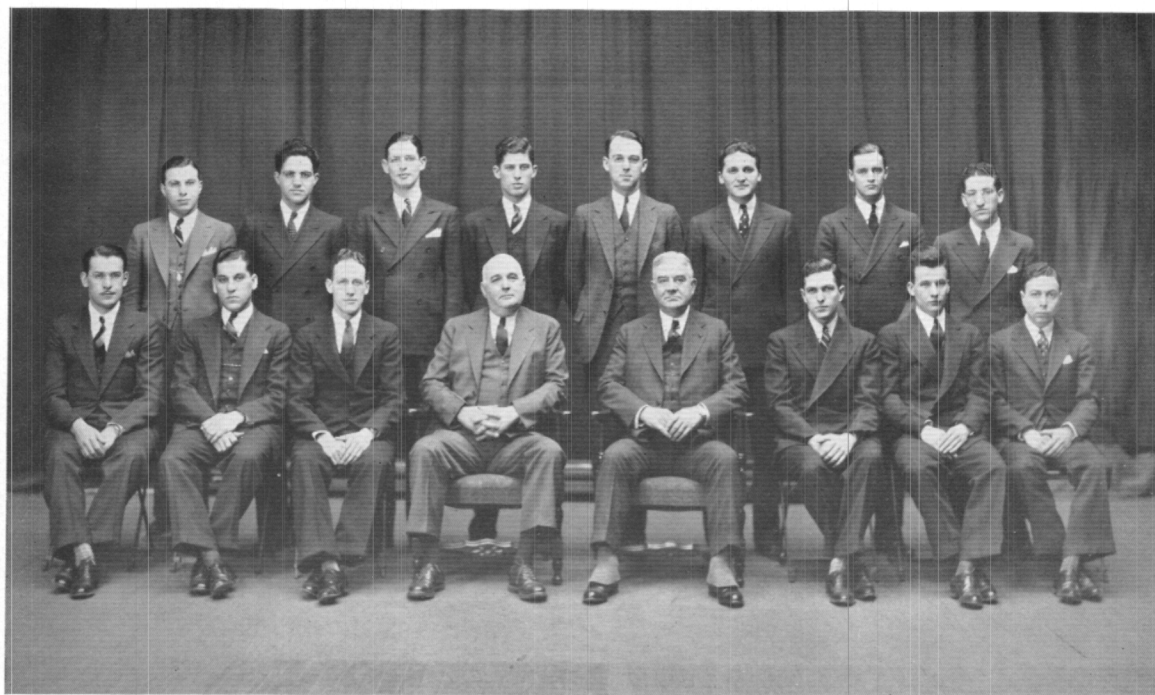
L. Somers
H. D. Stein
L. Shinfeld
R. Levin
R. Pottash

Nineteen Hundred Forty

I. Schaeffer

I. Sales





ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA Honorary Fraternity is non-secret national medical honorary society, membership in which is based upon scholarship, leadership and satisfactory moral qualifications. It was organized at the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, Chicago, August 25, 1902, and is the only order of its kind in medical schools on this continent. Its definite mission is to encourage personal honesty and the spirit of medical research.

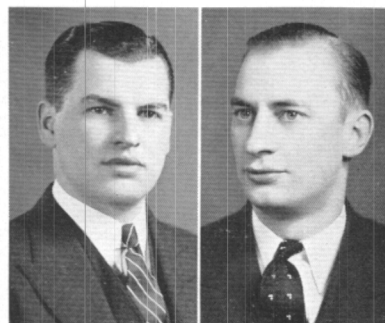
There are now forty-two active chapters in the various medical schools of the United States and Canada. Public addresses, by distinguished physicians, are given each year under chapter auspices and many of these addresses have proved to be notable contributions to medical literature.

The Jefferson Chapter, established in 1903, and the fifth chapter in the organization, has always been very active and has been instrumental in organizing chapters at neighboring medical schools.

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ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA

Alpha Omega Alpha
Founded 1902

Alpha Chapter
Established 1903

OFFICERS

THOMAS A. SHALLOW, M.D., Counsellor
JOHN L. McCLINTOCK, President
WELLAND A. HAUSE, Vice-President
MELVIN LUSTIG, Secretary-Treasurer

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

J. Parsons Schaeffer, M.D.
G. P. Muller, M.D.
H. E. Radasch, M.D.
P. B. Bland, M.D.
H. A. Reimann, M.D.
H. W. Jones, M.D.

F. O. Lewis, M.D.
Ross V. Patterson, M.D.
D. M. Davis, M.D.
J. H. Gibbon, M.D.
J. E. Thomas, M.D.
H. K. Mohler, M.D.
W. B. Davis, M.D.

T. A. Shallow, M.D.
L. H. Clerf, M.D.
C. M. Gruber, M.D.
V. H. Moon, M.D.
J. O. Crider, M.D.
T. L. Montgomery, M.D.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Elected 1935-36

Jacob W. Savacool

Elected 1936-37

John L. McClintock
William W. L. Glenn
Welland A. Hause
Gerald Krosnick
Melvin Lustig
James M. Georgetson

Elected 1937-38

Philip Berg, Jr.
Angelo B. Iannone
Paul E. Chodoff
Richard H. Jacques
David Eckstein
Victor Mayer
Morris J. Shapiro
Harry B. Underwood
Ralph B. Vance



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Now that the 1938 "Clinic" has been finished, we would be ungrateful, indeed, if we did not acknowledge the aid we have received from certain individuals. In a crowded curriculum, such as ours, the completion of a year book would be an impossible task without their assistance.

For the excellent cooperation and kind services, we take this opportunity to extend our appreciation to:

Dr. Ross V. Patterson, the Dean of the College, for his manifold favors, helpful suggestions and interest in the "Clinic" production.

Mr. Wilson, the Librarian of the College, was always a most willing and helpful adviser.

Certain members of the Faculty, too numerous to mention in this short space, aided greatly by the writing of articles for this book and did much to make it an accurate record of Jefferson's past and present.

Mr. Silver our classmate and Mr. Williams and Mr. Bigley of the underclasses have added much to the success of the "Clinic" by their many informal snapshots.


Mr. Sheehan of the Merin-Baliban Studios, Mr. Lafferty of the Philadelphia Weeks Engraving Company, and Mr. Stambaugh and Mr. Whitney of the Lyon & Armor Printing Company, deserve our most sincere thanks for their prompt and excellent service.

The members of the student body, the Faculty, the Alumni and friends of the College, for their financial support of this volume, are deserving of our sincere appreciation.


Last, but by no means least, we wish to recognize the support of our Advertisers. They have proven themselves to be true friends of Jefferson and are indeed worthy of our patronage.

The preparation of this volume has been a pleasure for all concerned. If we would leave a few words of advice to next year's staff it would be, to start your work early and strive for originality; doing this, you will derive a great amount of pleasure and satisfaction from your work. We wish you every success.

—Bernard John Houston.



BOOK FIVE



"Too much praise cannot be awarded to Doctor Letterman for the patient and intelligent zeal which he has labored to establish and perfect the present organization of the medical service of the Army of the Potomac. Its conception could only occur to a mind apt in method and organization and while of comprehensive grasp, yet trained by experience to the study of details."

—New York State Medical Journal, 1864.



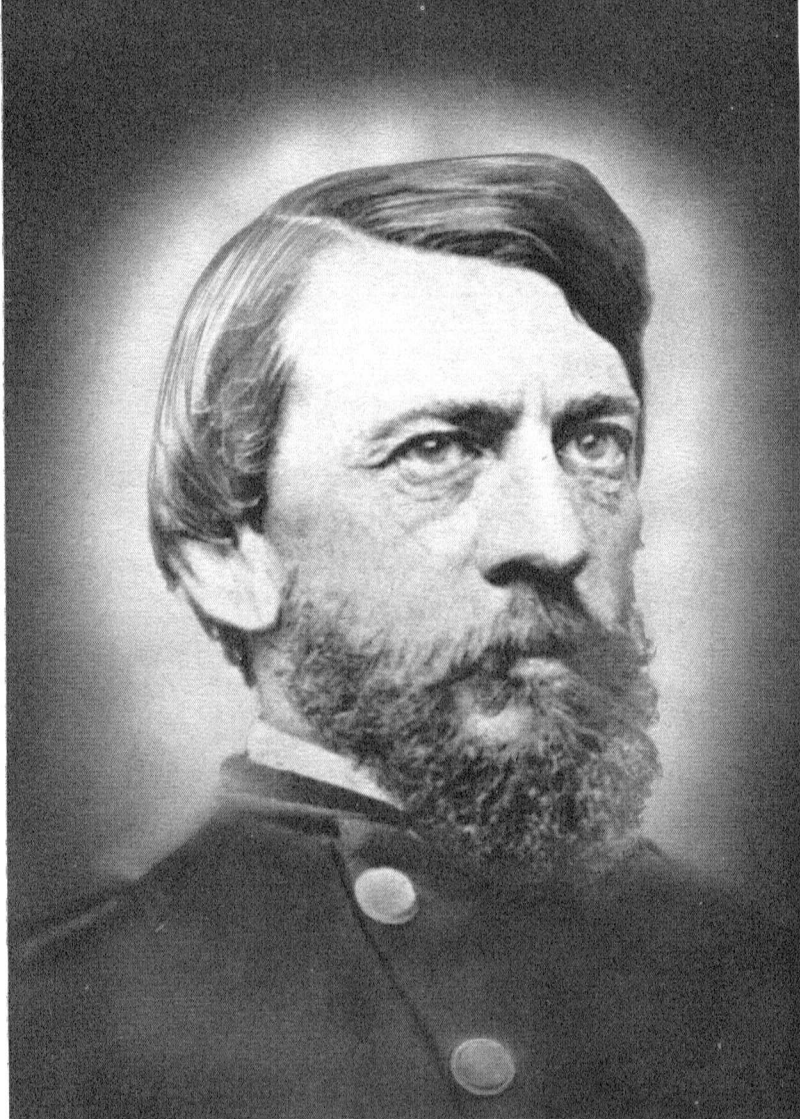
JONATHAN LETTERMAN



1824-1872

Jefferson—Class of 1849

Organizer of the Medical Department of the Union Army in the Civil War—outstanding in his services to his country—possessor of a remarkable grade of administrative ability. He created a very adequate medical corps, an efficient ambulance unit for transporting the wounded, and an excellent hospital service. After the war he retired and wrote his *Medical Recollections of the Army of the Potomac*. He became Coroner of San Francisco. His short, but productive, life ended at the age of forty-seven as a result of a chronic intestinal ailment. In grateful memory of all that he had done, the War Department erected a hospital near San Francisco and named it the Letterman General Hospital.



• SOCIETIES

The H. A. Hare Medical Society

Officers

ROSS V. PATTERSON, M.D., Honorary President

WALTER A. BOQUIST, President

LEONARD K. SUPPLE, Vice-President

WILLIAM M. BUSH, Secretary

JAMES J. COLL, Treasurer

Faculty Members

L. F. Appleman, M.D.

R. S. Griffith, M.D.

Charles M. Gruber, M.D.

E. Quin Thornton, M.D.

Ross V. Patterson, M.D.

Members

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-eight

R. J. Anzinger
S. J. Axelrod
C. M. Bancroft
A. M. Barrett
L. D. Blumberg
W. A. Boquist
K. S. Brickley
W. I. Carney

R. R. Cherashore
P. E. Chodoff
C. Cohn
J. J. DeTuerk
J. T. Devlin
H. F. English, 3rd
A. W. Frediani
J. M. Georgetson

I. Gershman
E. E. Houck
N. W. Henry
A. B. Iannone
R. H. Jacques
T. D. Johnson
S. B. Kaczynski
W. G. Luckner

A. R. McCullough
P. H. Morton
D. S. Motsay
P. S. Nishijima
G. Noel
A. J. Pitone
C. B. Potelunas
L. K. Remley

C. R. Roscoe
W. S. Shepherd
W. F. Stankard
H. D. Stevens
L. K. Supple
V. W. Taylor, Jr.
E. P. Tripp
S. D. Ulrich

Nineteen Hundred Thirty-nine

W. P. Beardsley
W. M. Bush
V. W. H. Campbell
J. DePersio
F. A. Dineen

G. Evashwick
G. B. Jastrom
L. J. Joseph
W. M. Keller
A. L. Maisel

J. P. McCarron
J. G. Norton
A. P. Clunan
J. J. Coll
F. R. Derek

J. J. Fitzpatrick
P. Fried
G. L. Greaser
W. S. Kistler, 3rd
C. R. Kurtz

N. L. Lippman
I. K. Perlmutter
N. S. Scharaden
N. J. Skversky

Nineteen Hundred Forty

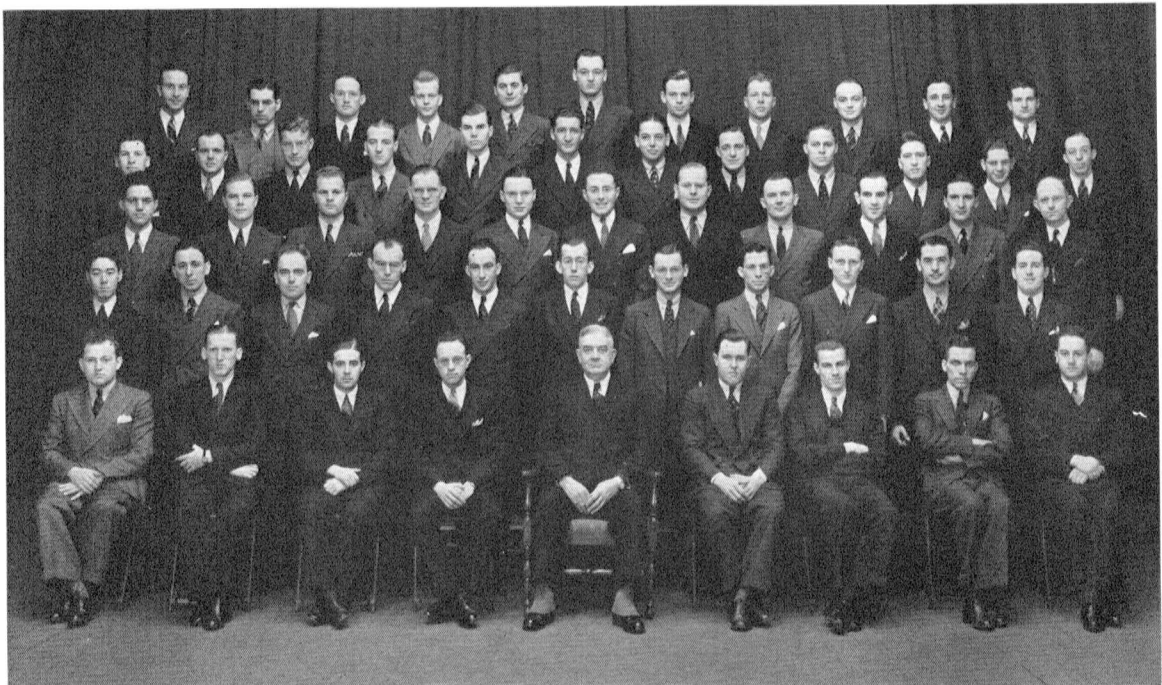
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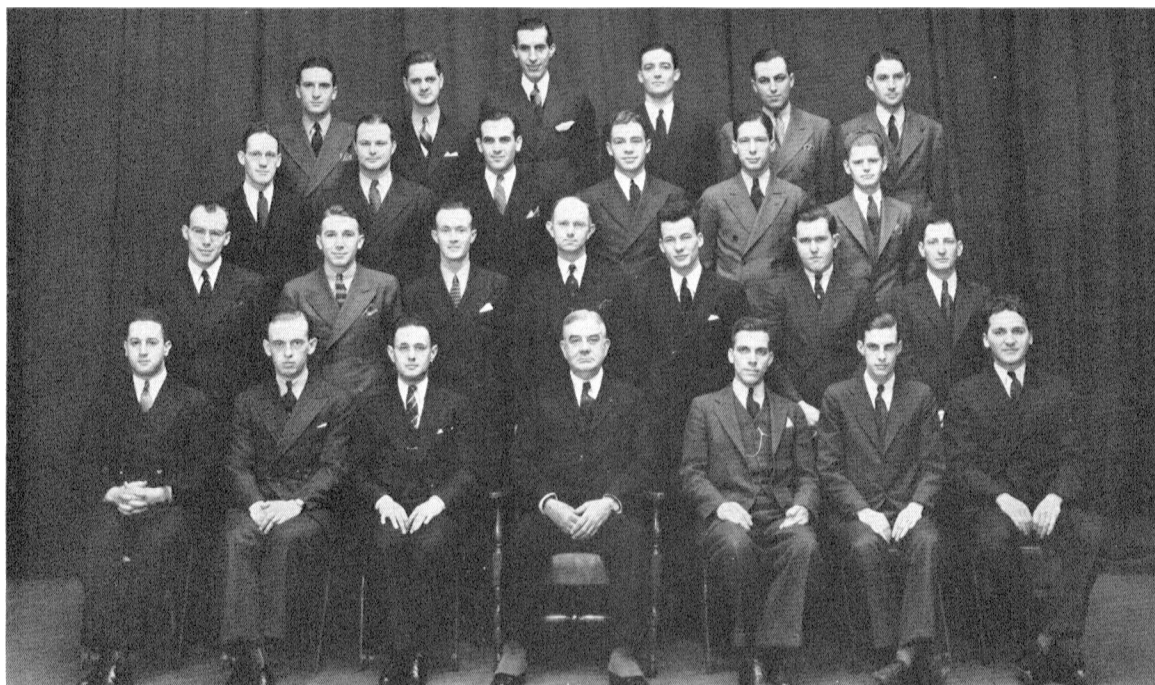
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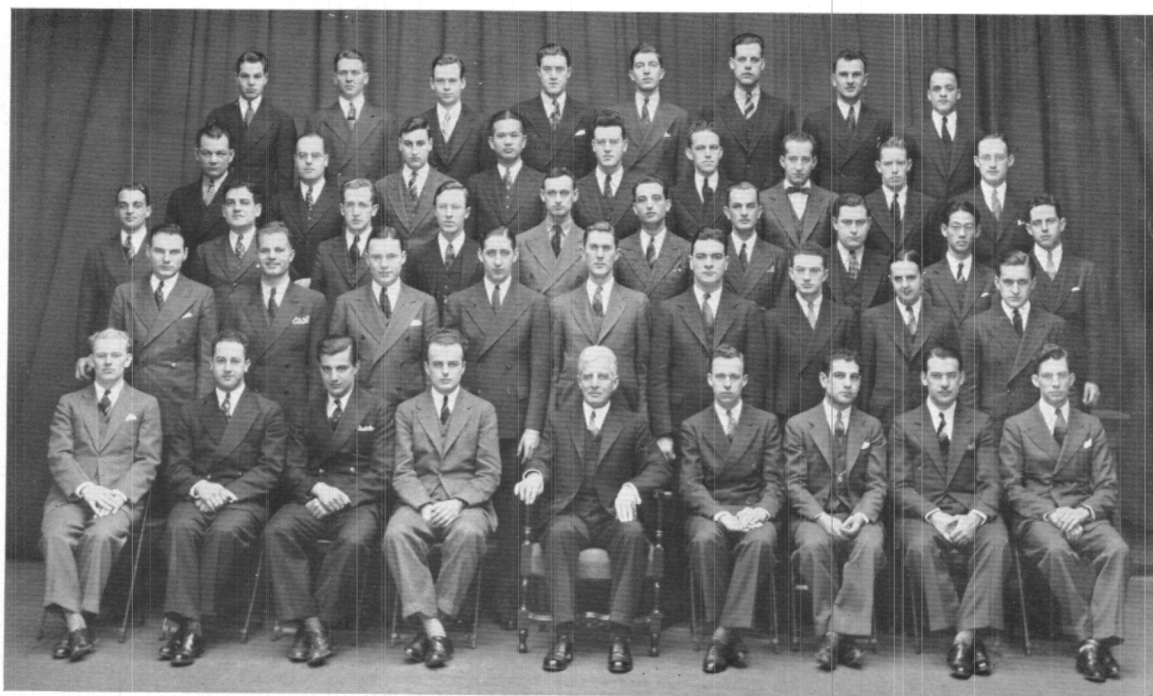
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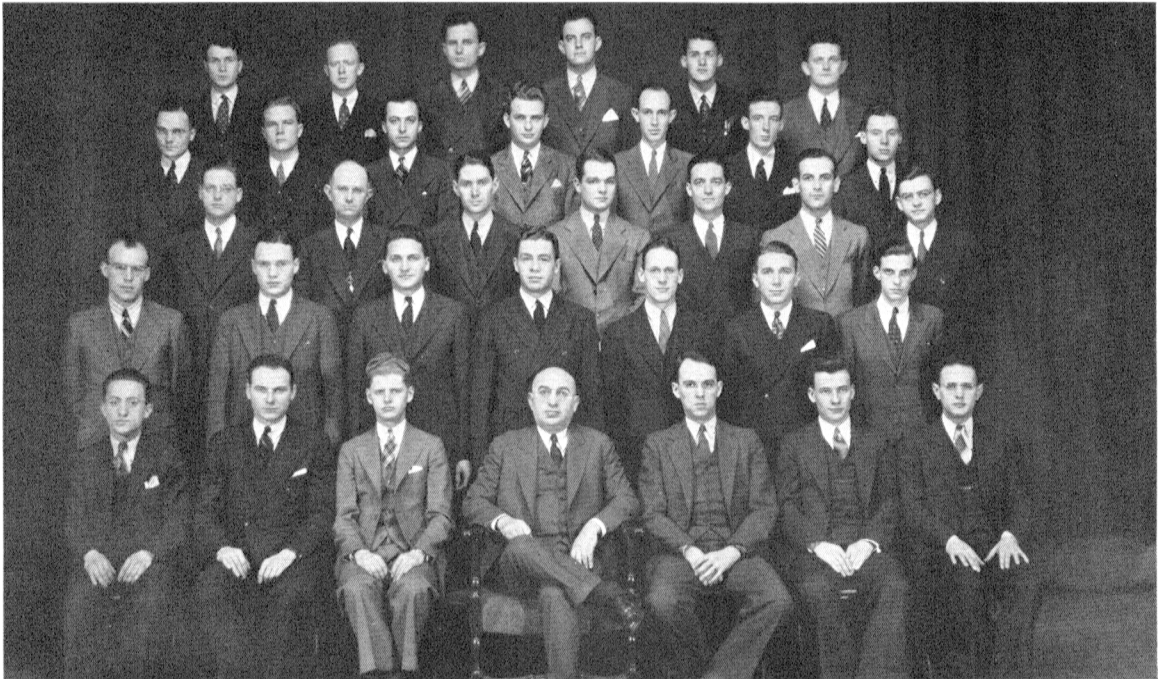
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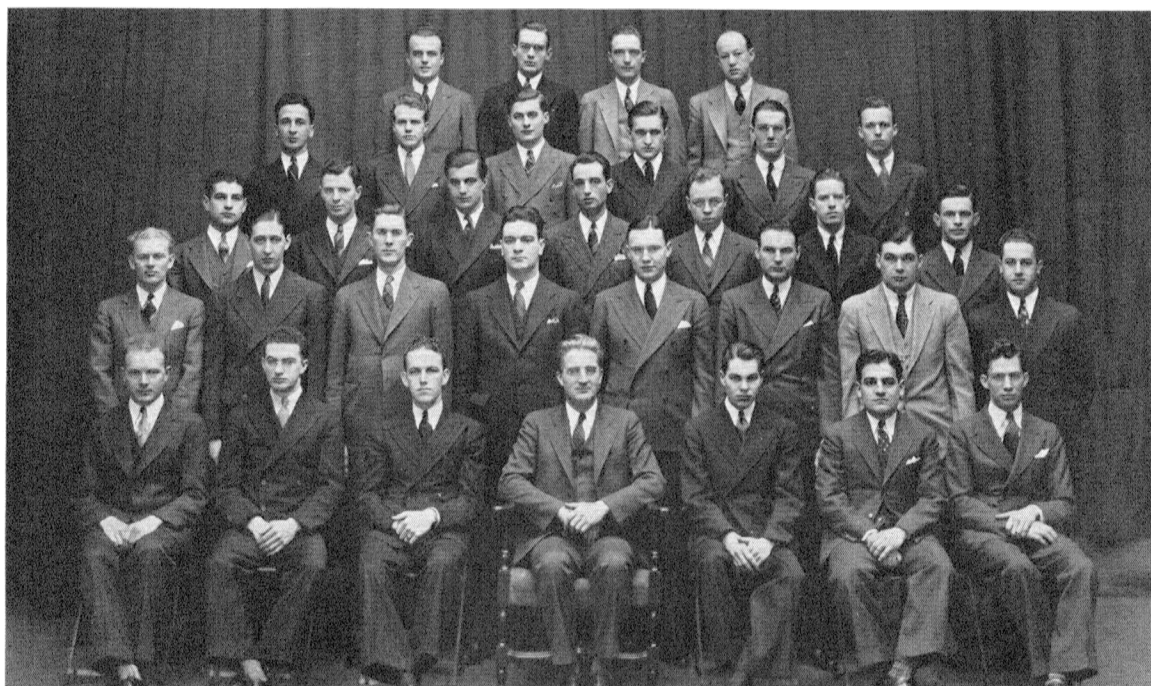
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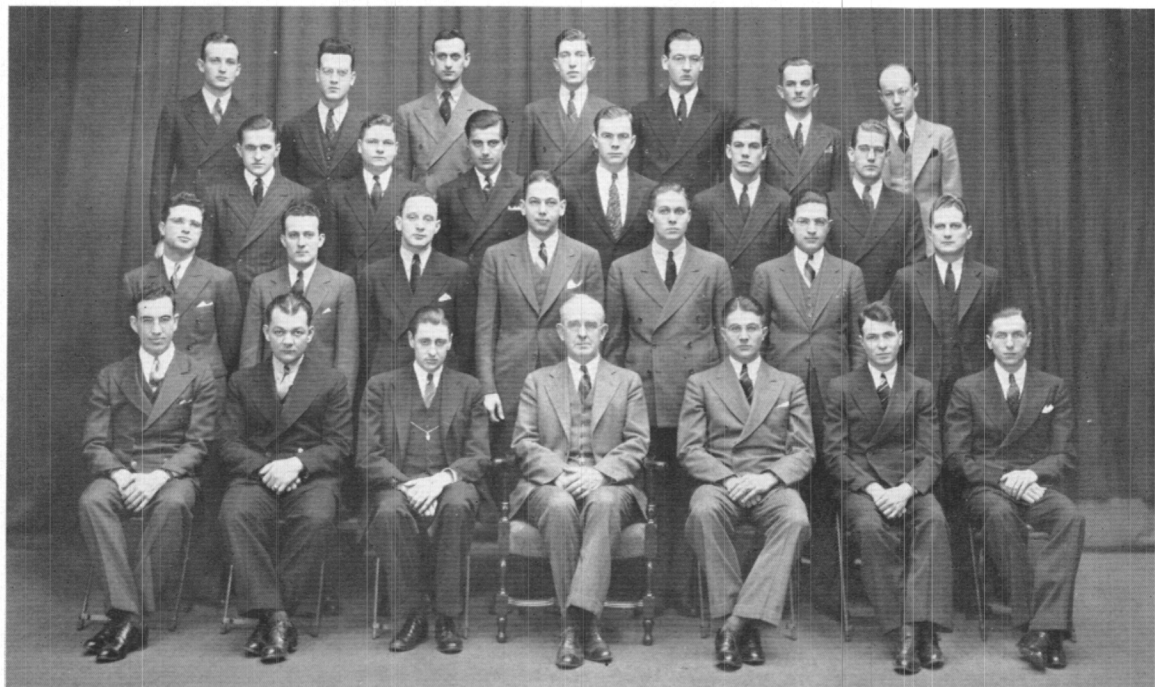
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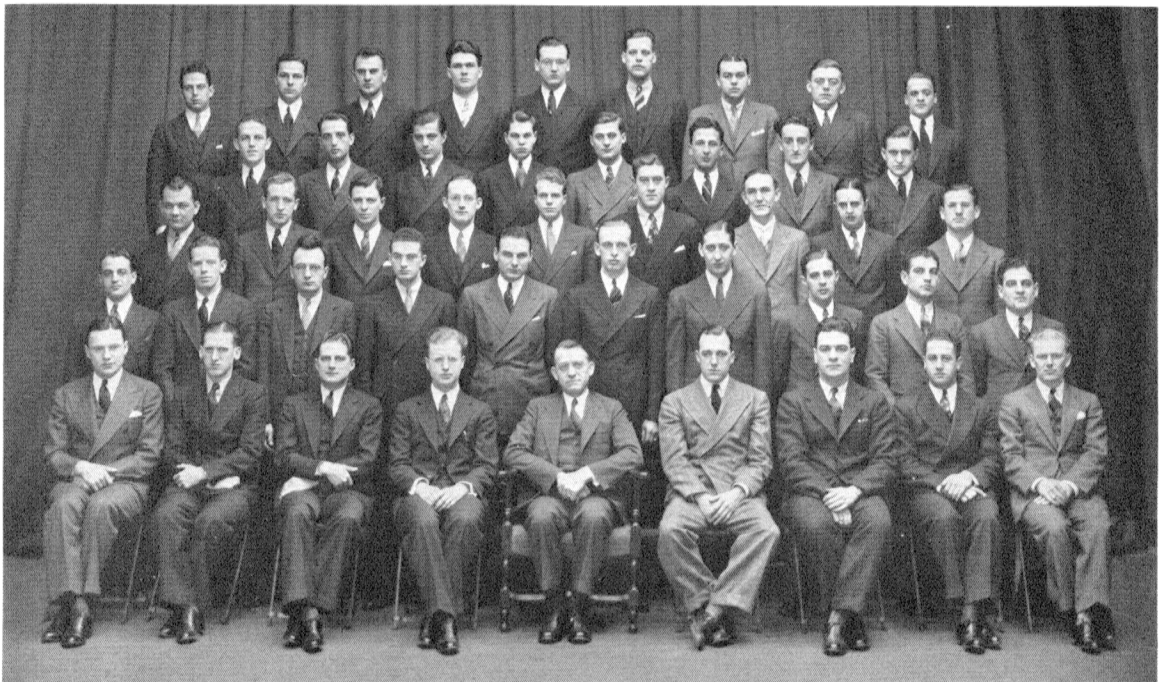
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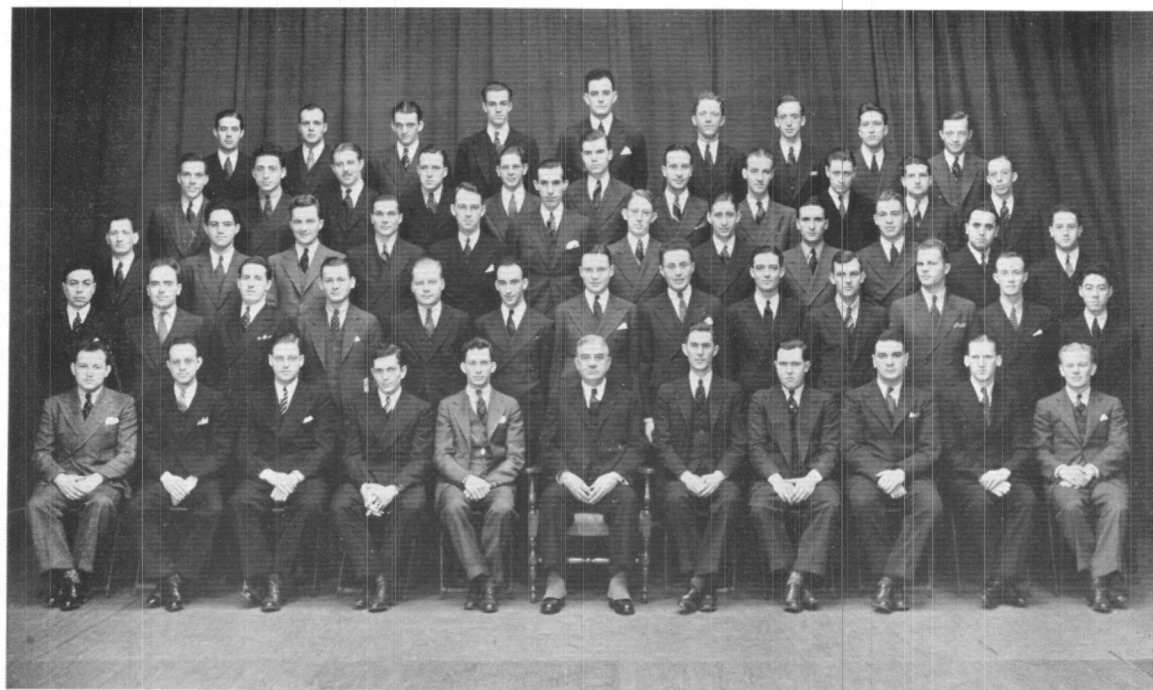
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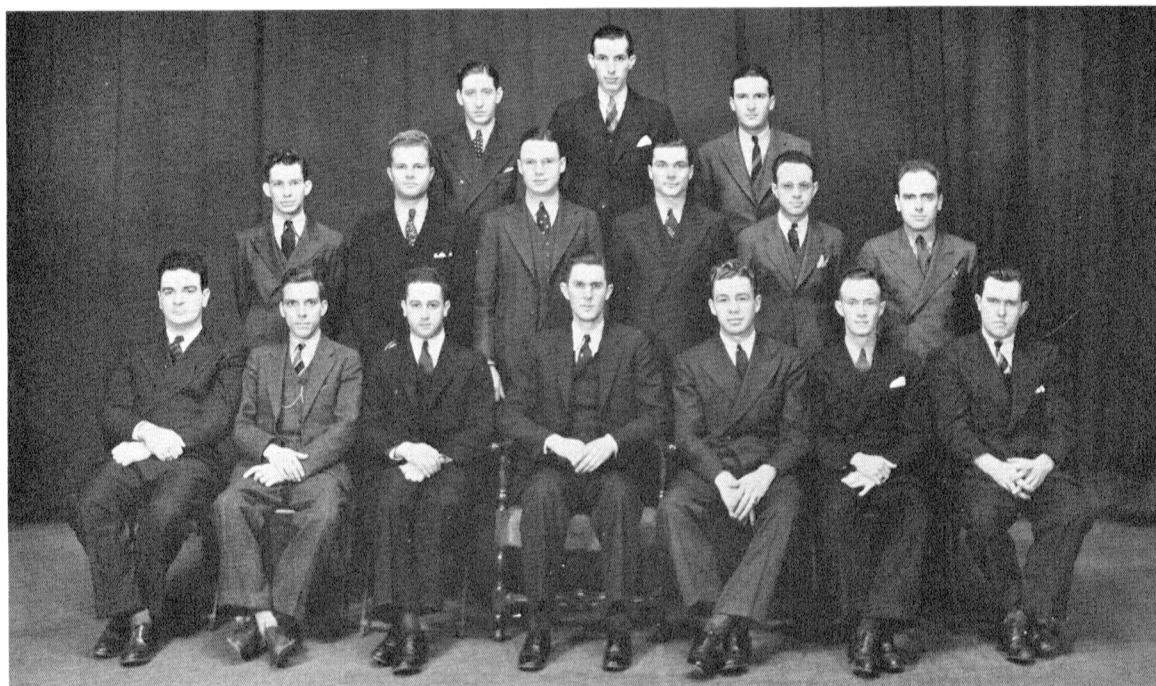
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BOOK SIX



"If you in your own life realize the characteristics of the ideal physician . . . if you attain to old age, when the hairs whiten and the crow's feet begin to show, when your natural forces are abated, you will then not be alone in the world, but will have honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, and one friend above all others, the Great Physician."

—W. W. Keen, in addressing a group of graduates.

WILLIAM W. KEEN

1837-1932

Jefferson—Class of 1862

Eminent surgeon—prolific writer—ardent supporter of every moral, scientific, and progressive advance of his day.

His was the rare privilege of witnessing and participating in every advance in surgery during his ninety-five year span of life.

America's first "brain surgeon" and pre-eminent in that field.

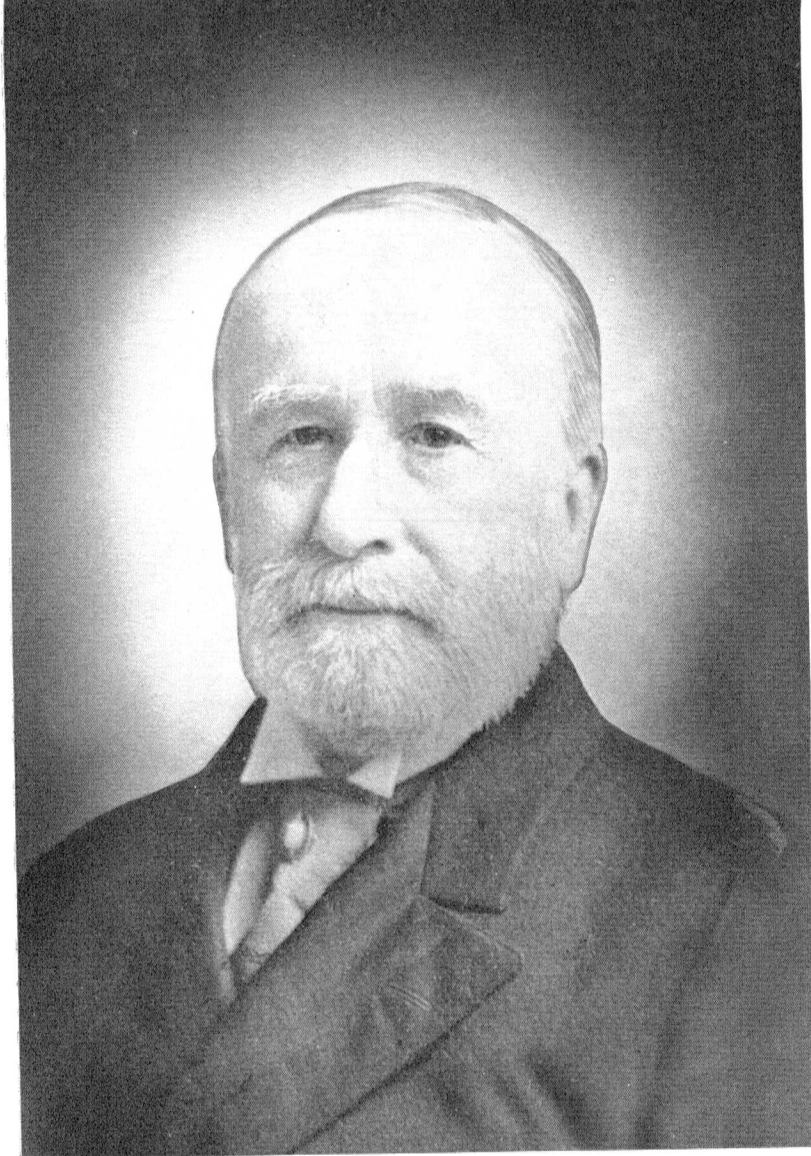
Enthusiastic patriot with pride in his military service in three wars.

A truly great teacher—professor of surgery at Jefferson from 1889 to 1907, and professor emeritus thereafter until his death. Always an enthusiastic alumnus.

Author of innumerable publications on Medicine, Philosophy, and Religion, the most famous of which is his System of Surgery.

He was elected president of practically every great American medical society, as well as the International Society of Surgery. He was the first Honorary Fellow in the American College of Surgeons, and recipient of honorary degrees from leading American, English, and German universities.

He knew the joy of living. The "wondrous love of God for Man and the final lofty destiny of the Human Race" was to him the most impressive, the most inspiring thought of all the ages.



• VARIA



"Believe Me Gentlemen"

PEDIATRICS CLINIC

Good morning, gentlemen. "Miss Shower, when you and Alexander Roscoe McCullough get your minds on the clinic, you may bring in the first patient." (While waiting, puts the final twist to his hair lip, runs his fingers through his top knot and eases over to Scotty MacNeill for the diagnosis. A black baby is rolled in who bears a striking resemblance to the late Emperor of Africa.)

Well, gentlemen, this anemic lump of South Street anthracite was brought to the Clinic by his demented

mother. She gives the history that the child took sick while she was out stumping for the new deal. She doesn't know how it all happened, but the grandmother tells us the formula given her by the ward leader was misplaced, and anyway, the relief basket didn't have any milk in it.

The father was called, but could tell us nothing, he doesn't know the child's age, where or how, or why it was born. The one thing he does know, is that it will grow up, and, with the solemnness we might expect only at a Quaker funeral, will be put on the Democratic roll call.

The child wasn't in the Hospital long when the nurse got wind of the fact that, among other things, he had diarrhea. The mother did remember she had given it two quarts of castor oil through a hygea-nipple. We naturally diagnosed appendicitis. We called the surgeons in and had the child operated on. Now calling in surgeons reminds me of Dr. Martin Fischer, who once said, "Surgery is medicine's cry of defeat." But we like to give the poor devils a chance.

Well, the butchers did a little abdominal butchery on this babe, and sure enough there was an intussusception. Those corpse snatchers, those diagnosticians of the dead, who spend their lives within four walls, and who never see a live patient, gentlemen, those pathologists will tell you we don't see this condition in infants. They only have one cause of death, and to read their report is "shocking."

Well, following surgery, the child did as might be expected—progressively grew worse. Surgery had its chance and it remained now for our department to keep this child from the Morgan Museum. I studied the case. No one can make me believe this child had anything but a stone in the ascending ureter or a gravy boat grounded in the alimentary canal.

And this won't be the only case of ruptured ectopic you'll see, there are sixty-three in the ward now and everyone is complicated by a bilateral hammer toe. Gentlemen, this state of affairs is dangerous. With hammer toes, gravy boats, toe nails, saber shins, trigger fingers, cord bladders, shoulder blades—these kids tear hell out of a ward before the nurses know what it's all about.

Getting back to this case of house-maid's knee, what is the cause of Polio? It's not the streptococcus those two Dicks have puffed up about. Banting and

Best proved it's a virus, and Pasteur clinched it by drying the cords of two infected rabbits and preventing Glaucoma.

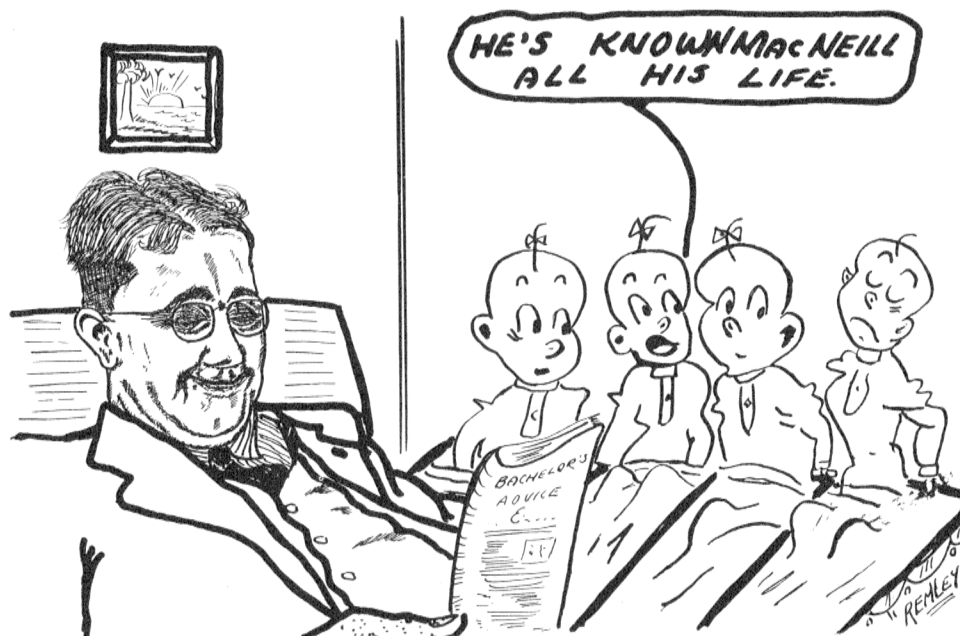
The treatment here is a tea enema, and that's the proper way of taking tea. What else would you do for this case of scurvy? See that Bette Davis forehead? Why even a hen medic could diagnose it. What does the X-Ray say? Bone changes—you always see them in chorea; and don't forget pneumonia is often complicated by a head cold. Type the nurse,—and if she is No. I or II—give her the serum. If she's not the type, she won't let you give her a shot.

Be sure to give a proper formula, in this case:

Moose milk 5 vxi
Mellon's food 10c
Beer q.s. ad feel good.

Now the scale will put on weight, the calcium will be deformed in the bones, and basal metabolic rates will be cheaper. Cut the iron, or you'll get spade fingers and rusty sputum, cut out fats, 'cause fats are burned in the flames of the proteins, and proteins are essential to fire, so put out the fire or the temperature will stay up. Antipyrine will do the trick.

Oh well, I guess this is clinic enough—I've a bridge game coming up, so, gentlemen, that will be all. Next week I'll show you a case of Democratic dementia in which the patient shows typical Republican reflexes—the so-called Hoover (around the corner) Syndrome.



POEM DEDICATED TO AN ILL

While recovering from my operation
I was terribly annoyed
For the toilet was denied me
And the bed pan was employed.

I much preferred the bathroom
But the nurse just shook her head,
And said, "You're much too weak to
think
Of getting out of bed."

My experience with the bed pan
To this day makes me quail,
And I've been prevailed upon
To tell this harrowing tale.

In the wee small hours of morning
Before the break of day,
Came a warning I could neither
Ignore—nor yet delay.

The nurse brought me the bed pan
Slipped it under my backside
While the chills ran up and down
my spine
As the cold thing touched my hide.

I tipped back on my shoulders
Soon my legs were stiff and numb
The odds were all against me
I'd die before it would come.

In this upside down position
The leverage was not there,
But with a little effort
I passed a little air.

When at last I got results
I then grew faint with dread
I wondered if I hit the pan
Or was it in the bed?

While my heart was weakly flutter-
ing
I felt with cautious care,
With a sigh of satisfaction
I discovered nothing there.

But my troubles were not over
As I was soon to find,
For how was I to manage
To wipe the place behind.

The muscles in my back stood out
As I stood upon my head,
And made a few wild passes
And fell weakly out of bed.

With patience I continued
Regardless of my pain
For modesty prevented me
From leaving any stain.

I had not more than finished
This herculean feat
When I became aware of something
Sticky on my sheet.

Cold sweat beaded on my brow
As I slowly raised my gown,
And there upon my snow white sheet
Was a hideous spot of brown.

So the laws of gravitation
Have proved sure as fate,
That you cannot stand upon your
head
When you evacuate.

'Twas there I vowed a fervent prayer
As a soul in anguish can,
For someone to improve upon
That mediaeval pan.

Sick people often do grow worse
And I know the reason why,
The bed pan is the rock on which
They're tortured 'till they die.

There is a future for some genius
To invent some kind of diaper
Or a back adjusting thunder mug
With an automatic wiper.

—Unknown.

SOPHOMORE'S LAMENT

Last year, when I was a Freshman
I looked forward a year with much
glee,
For with God and the Faculty willing
I then would a bold Sophomore be.

But now that I've reached that attain-
ment,
I find that my cup is not full,
Because there's a Hell of a lot more
study
And a lot less chance to bull.

The Juniors say how hard they are
working,
But when I look around me I see
That the study of "Skin" they are
shirking
And preparing themselves for a
spree.

But back to the theme of my story,
The "Song of a Sophomore's Lament"
After Saturday night in a bar-room,
I find that I'm both broke and bent.

So Sunday, I get out my note-book,
My scissors, my paste, and my
graphs,
While a diabolical Satan
Sits on my forehead and laughs.

At night, there's always Neure
Or perhaps a quiz of the "Grube"
Or maybe a bit of pathology
To take up the time of the stude.

But such is the life of a Sophomore,
And now you know why I've sent
The cry of my soul out in public,
In the "SONG OF A SOPHOMORE'S
LAMENT."

—J.M.W., '40.

BY THEIR VOICE YE SHALL KNOW THEM

"Now, doctor, give me the important facts in the history just read."

"Dr. C— will discuss the case. Excuse me for interrupting myself."

"Gentlemen, it's a damn shame that the country is run as it is. Why I heard one politician tell a colored fellow that he wouldn't have to work. All he had—etc."

"Pyelitis. The good old garden variety."

"Mr. Brown—is he here? Mr. H., Mr. D., Mr. C. where? This is a serious thing. You should be here to learn about medicine, etc."

"33 & 1/3 is the best, and don't blame it on toilet seats."

"The anti-splasher is a new device."

"Is Gershman here? Mr. Gershman, give me the actions of ah ah Pilo—carpine. Oh—evidently you don't agree with Schlitz, Budweiser and Pabst who in 1917, etc."

"Now laddie, what is wrong with you? It's a natural thing for all of us, gentlemen, to become curious about our anatomy."

"And gentlemen, at autopsy the lungs were edematous and congested, as was the spleen. Shock killed him, not the disease."

"Come, come, Mr. A., speak up. What innervates the sphenoid sinus?"

"Whether AC or DC currents, these machines are adjusted for your use, and you will need 'electricity' in your office as diathermy."

"When you are out on a case, don't become excited. Just light up a big black cigar and sit down and wait."

"Are you a senior? Will you come down?"

"Mr. Lackey. Is he here? Judgkins, a hot or cold dressing? Right."

"Preposterous—next man."

Which one? There are two of us.

THE LIFE OF A FAMOUS MAN



SKIN MAN

O some may sing of a surgeon's skill
 He wields a wicked blade—
 While not a few prefer G.U.—
 'Tis not a tidy trade.
 Pure science has her acolytes,
 A brave, devoted band,
 But I'd rather be a skin man
 And with the skin men stand.

Outside the throat-room's dreadful door
 The knitting women wait,
 While all unseen the guillotine
 Keeps up its ghastly gait.
 Like plums upon the dewy grass
 The tender tonsils fall,
 But neither they nor adenoids
 Intrigue my thoughts at all.

The skin man never is aroused
As breaks the morning pale,
By vehement parturiant
Or ailing infant's wail.
Nor is he snatched from Morpheus' arms
From some delicious dream
To aid an old prostatic case
Who cannot start his stream.

Behind his broad expansive desk,
Mayhap of tropic teak,
He views the rash and takes the cash
And does it week on week.
His mind is calm, his spirits blythe,
His future is assured;
For though his patients oft return
They're never quickly cured.

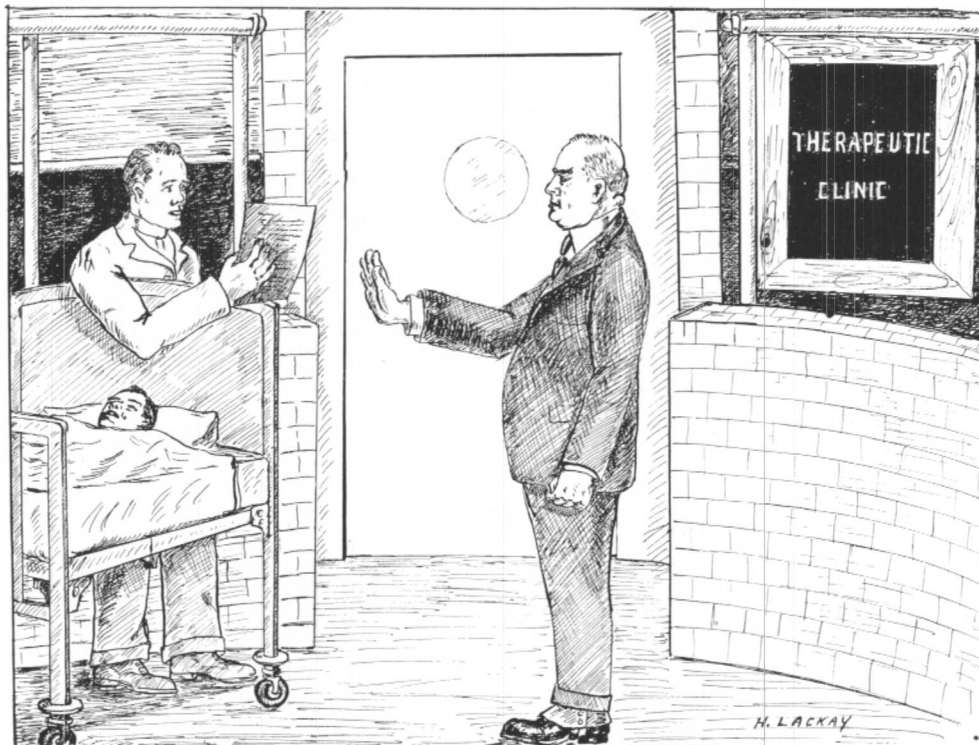
With ointments bland, he tries his hand
To soothe, but ere too late
If soothing makes them worse again,
Then he can stimulate.
If stimulation aggravates,
His course runs ever smooth,
For he can cease to stimulate
And start once more to soothe.

No paladin of Arthur's age,
No gleaming, crested knight
Of old romance, had such a chance
His lady to delight;
For him that blush of damask rose,
For him that downcast eye,
Who drives the ringworm from her cheek,
That itchmite from her thigh.

The lady fine, the concubine,
The virgin and the priest
Discard their pants in Bacchic dance
From lues now released.
Tabetic and paretic
In corybantic maze,
Surround the guy who got them by
And sing their songs of praise.

So farewell dermatitis,
From you forever free,
Good-bye the bugs that bite us,
The louse, the tick, the flea.
Edema, erythema,
Puritis ani, too,
Like driven snow from head to toe,
We bid you all adieu.

—A.K.K. Centaur.



Interne: And the treatment was—
Dr.: Stop! That will be enough of that.

Well, gentlemen,—once again we assemble for the most pleasant hour of the week. There won't be many more such delightful meetings for soon the seniors will take wing. Four years you have wisely spent in our immortal halls, and by this time you should begin to know a little something of the science of medicine. We-l-l, maybe there are still a few things I can teach you, not many to be sure, for you men have enjoyed unusual training. (Rocks on his feet, twitches the lips, and feigns deep thought.) (First case is rolled in.)

This amiable young lady alleges her age to be twenty years, but, gentlemen, all women keep a respectable distance from that which has come to be known as truth. (Glances at the patient.) She made a mistake—, she was past puberty when Lincoln said a few words, since forgotten, at Gettysburg. She was a fading rose when the Maine was blown out of the harbor at Havana. She was the wife of the forgotten man during the Hoover administration. Roosevelt saw her and set up old age pensions. Twenty years young she tells us, not even my own gullible mathematics will believe that. Mind you, gentlemen (shakes his finger at the class), she has not lied, she merely made a thoughtful mistake. And that was not her first mistake, her life has been full of them.

First of all, and more unforgivable than all the rest, is the fact that she was born a female. That in itself is no crime, but this unfortunate soul did nothing about it. She grew up, women are too mean to die, and she married.

Well-l-l you men know that all love affairs are tragic, and perhaps more tragic than all the rest are those that end in marriage. Matrimony and alimony follow as the night the day. Note that I quote Shakespeare. I have only recently returned from England. It was there I acquired my metatarsal blankets,—and my walking stick,—and my hat with the feather on it. Even my checked suit I won at a horse race in balmy old London. I further purchased some concentrated fog in that old city. Of course you gentlemen knew that, I have been generous in dispensing it from the teaching platform. (Grins.)

Well then this young lady, and again I emphasize the word young, came to our clinic seeking help, and her chief complaints at that time were (puts on his glasses) (reads):

Constipation for 2 years.

Palpitation for 1 year.

Nervousness for 2 months (removes glasses).

That is like a female, a text book picture that even the tyro in medicine could not mistake. A woman must be constipated for one year before she knows she has a heart, and when she finds it out, it requires ten months to get nervous about it. There is no history of indigestion, none at all, and yet the X-Ray shows gall stones. Well, that merely confirmed our physical findings. She was in a rocking chair when first I saw her in the wards. Back and forth she bobbed, and it sounded like the internes were having a crap game.

No symptoms, gentlemen, and yet after a fat meal that gravel pit tucked under her liver would put a concrete mixer to shame. So many stones were coming down the common duct that the pancreatic bacteria were building stone houses on the isles of Langerhans. No symptoms, that's a woman . . . !

(Turns to the patient.) Did you dance much, Madame? Have you noticed anything above the normal distress that such foolishness always brings? No? Gentlemen, jarring usually brings on an attack. All of you, I've no doubt, know that dancing is a lost art. In Jefferson's younger days the students had real dances, not black and blue brawls. The male friend would put one arm around his sweetheart's waist, and with the other arm raised as if pointing to Willy Penn atop city hall would glide in circles, much like a drunk caught in a revolving door. Those were my student days.

Today this is outmoded. The new Pharmacopeia lists the "Big Apple." An old drug, and a dangerous one, and the dose is small. Eve gave Adam one dose, and ruined not only him, but his posterity. So Eve was the first doctor, and a poor one. Then came Moses down the mountain with two tablets, to cure the people with the golden calves.

Times change, methods change, and medicine changes, students alone remain the same. The new America was discovered, and it seems significant that Long Island was purchased from the red man with a drug—alcohol. Well, gentlemen, it would be useless for me to try to tell you anything about that extremely delightful poison, always remembering of course that:

"He is not drunk who, from the floor,
Can rise again and drink some more.
But drunk is he who prostrate lies,
And cannot drink or cannot rise."

The Indians soon discovered the effects of the new drug and named their children after them. So it is that we see such names as: "Sitting Bull," "Brave Stagger Bottom." And last and perhaps more descriptive than all the rest, "Chief Rain in the Pants"—for beer was a menace even then.

The United States was not to take a back seat on the therapeutic bench. To relieve pain had always been the physician's dream. Quite by accident America was to lead the way. Anesthesia was discovered when an orderly, who had imbibed too freely, tossed a skunk through the skylight of an operating room. So it was, history tells us, that modern anesthesia was born.

Oh yes, the patient,—we-l-l gentlemen the hour is up. The therapeutics of this case will be discussed at the post-mortem table. Suffice it to say at this time, that liberal doses of Father John's and Pheenamint should be given. If there is a tendency to cardiac failure push Mother Sill's as it makes for a smoother journey from this life. You'll find the dosages given on the St. Joseph Aspirin hour over Columbia. If the patient still fails, call the corner druggist in consultation.

Dr. Weiss: This coat is not a very good fit, sir.

Tailor: Vell, vot do you expect for five dollars—an attack of epilepsy?

A question in Clinical Diagnosis for nurses was asked concerning the interpretation of the Wassermann reaction, and this is the answer received:

"One plus means you've got gonorrhea but nothing to worry about.

"Two plus, you've got gonorrhea, and you've got it bad.

"Three plus, you've got gonorrhea and syphilis, but nothing to worry about.

"Four plus, you've got gonorrhea and syphilis, and you've got them bad."

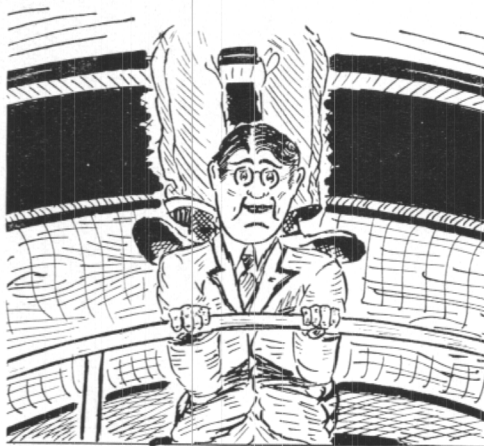
—A.K.K. Centaur.

Only a smart man can truthfully say that no woman has ever pinned anything on him since he was a baby.

—Kitty Kat.



MARSH POSITION.



Pedo-Scopula Position

PARASITOLOGY IN THREE EASY LESSONS

1.

If you find yourself infested with filaria
While living in an equatorial area,
Don't promptly throw a fit of mild hysteria—
Just call upon a doctor to take care o' ya.

But should there be no handy sanitaria
The little bugs will wax a whole lot merriah—
They'll get the local cemet'ry to burya
And leave you to filaria filaria.

2.

Ascaris lumbricoides
Is a universal pest,
'Tis endemic in all regions
But it likes the tropics best.

It's enteric in its habits
But is very seldom "fixed."
Still its presence in the body
May be a blessing mixed.

For if you're going fishing
You don't have to hunt for bait,
Take Oil of *Chenopodium*
And sit around and wait.

3.

Diphyllbothrium latum
(Or *Bothriocephalus latus*)
Though last on our list,
Is not apt to be missed
Among those parasites which de-fat us.

They inhabit the bodies of fish,
Especially the fresh water bass,
If consumed with this menu
Their antics will pain you
As through your intestines they pass.

So of vegetables raw please beware—
Avoid meats that are partially rare—
And always wear shoes—
Drink nothing but booze
And you'll find that you don't have a care.



Jefferson's Own Charlie McCarthy Act

THE CIRCUMCISION

A Ballad (as a humble gesture in appreciation of the settling and guiding influence of our Chief of Clinic, Dr. Theodore Fetter.

Make haste, make haste, arise ye men,
And don thy gown and mask.
Today the deed is near at hand,
Today, an endless task.

On tip-toe steal into that room
Where the walls are white and bright.
There wait and look till you shall see
A stark and cutting sight.

A helpless lad, whose face is pale,
Who lies there in the nude,
Alas, at such an age to suffer
Penile servitude.

The lad is still, so quiet now,
Fully etherized.
Sweet sleep! it is not worth the dreams
To be so penalized.

The parts are cleansed with cotton sponge
And draped as in a frame
By a blushing nurse who wears a mask
To hide her naive shame.

And then the surgeon steppeth forth,
Arrayed in spotless gown
Strong and brave and bold is he
But he wears a fretful frown.

"A trivial task," he mumbles low,
"For a surgeon such as me."
But he takes the task into his hand
Musing, "So it must be."

And with two shining hemostats
He holds the foreskin raised,
And twixt a scissors handle bars
He clamps its better days.

Then cuts across the clamped edge
To set the parts quite free.
But oh, the body bleeds for it
And sometimes furiously.

In such a case (as always is)
He ties a ligature;
Then skin to mucous membrane knits
By sutures three or more.

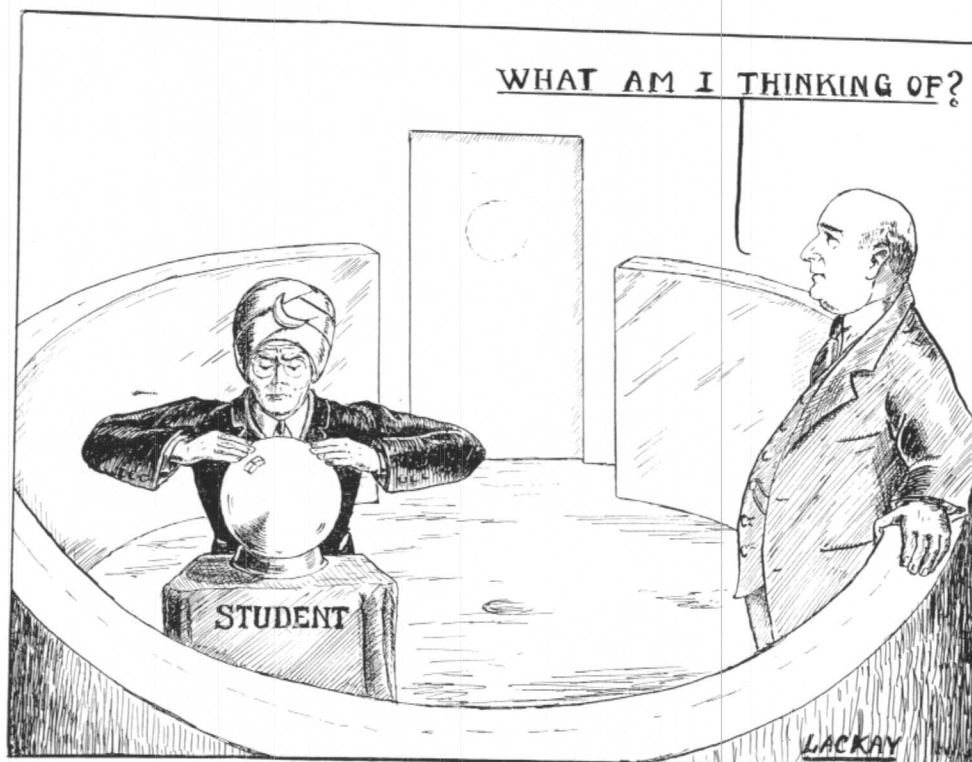
Then wraps the part around the gauze
Smeared thick with vaseline,
And keeps it covered well to keep
The fearful deed unseen.

And then the lad ungagged, unbound,
Is sent back to his folks
Little knowing if it will be
The victim of a hoax.

I've seen it so, alas, I have
With skin cut far too short,
Too often at the lad's expense
The surgeon is a sport.

Take care, you young men, you take care
'Tis serious surgery
For many a man may curse your knife
And take a tip from me.

And if you cannot leave a stretch
That full of blood abounds
Then give up plastic surgery
And stick to passing sounds.



FAVORITE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

ANATOMY

1. Locate the infernal maxillary artery. Trace it to all of its outposts. Now retrace its course without crossing any lines. (Winner gets a set of compends for the re-examination.)
 2. a. Locate Alcock's canal; Suez canal; Panama canal; listing adjacent countries whether Dictatorships or exponents of the Raw Deal. b. Draw a picture of your dissecting table—with all students present. Include instructors if present, but leave out Isaac and Daniel Baugh. Label body carefully for identification and list all abnormalities—genitals excluded.
 3. List the Para-schnozola sinuses and give their relationship to a light-headed feeling appearing in the spring months. What is the Bulla?? Is it a name for Michaels; a rural animal; or a component of Uncle George's lectures???
 4. Draw the Circle of Willie—when Willie was a child; when Willie was a man and put away childish things. What is Wongs syndromy? Does standing on one's head change the course of the flow in the circle? List the anastomosis when the plantar artery is ligated.
 5. a. Give the embryology, histology, and anatomy of the navel. Explain why it is not caused by a pick. Give your views on the present "navel" building program of the U. S., and the past \$500,000 "navel" race in Canada. b. Draw and label a cross-section of the upper thigh. Would a patient with such a cross-section be liable to State Compensation? Can the Ham String muscles be used as a sling? Is the Femoral Triangle an eternal one?
- P.S. The students understanding of these questions is considered a major part of the examination (the hardest part), so read all questions carefully, light a cigarette, relax, and when your pal's answers come into view—begin to write.

CHEMISTRY

1. a. How many things can you get out of H₂O besides a good rain storm, a swimming pool, and a good Saturday Night's bath? Add to it some gin, ice, four fingers of rum and what have you? Shush—she me after clatch, and we'll hash a beer. Bring the squirt along. b. If a glass of beer is alkaline and a Scotch is acid what will be the pH of a gallon of urine collected after a New Year's Party? Is it true that a new born baby's output is greater per kilogram of body weight, than after it is house-broken? Why? (Ask the house laundress.) c. Answer true or false. Mother's milk is better than cow's milk because it is "cheaper," "easier to take along on a picnic," and "the cat can't get at it." Is it true that a baby gets more CHO from an all day sucker (given in the morning) than a dozen penny lolly-pops ordered PRN?
2. What do the following figures stand for: 7.35, 212, 100, Mae West, Marlene Dietrich, Dorothy Lamour, Venus de Milo, Cleopatra???
3. Take Fructose and tear it down. Repeat for levulose and india ink. When you can "tear it down" to Clyde McCoy see Hansen and he'll teach you the Big Apple. The line forms to the right. All those with Rehffuss tubes cannot be tagged.
4. If all diabetics have glycosuria how would you classify students taking final exams? Are all "sugar daddies" diabetics?

BACTERIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

1. Discuss flies, ticks and tocks, stools, settling basins, wash basins, buboes, blue balls, and blue moon.
2. a. If all the privies in the U. S. were laid end to end how far would they reach? Could they be used as our first line of defense in case of invasion? Do they do the ten little girls at the village school any good? Do they do you any good? Why? b. Can the fish tapeworm be used for bait? Is the round worm a cousin of the hoop snake? Are you interested in this course or is it Hurry-up Yost? (My, my, here's mud in your eyes, Hausey.)
3. Repeat the story about the drunken fisherman and the eel. If you can't recall that one enclose a new one for next year's Freshies. See me after class and I'll tell you about the young married—
4. a. If chlorine gas clears water, does baked-bean gas clear your intestine? Does it burn or leave an odor? b. How would you disinfect a fraternity house? What would you do with all the bottles? the books! my hygiene notes? c. Of what use is Paris Green and how is it sprayed? What is a Jefferson cocktail and how is it spread? How much horse manure is necessary to fertilize 5,000,000 anophilies—and would War Admiral's yearly earnings buy enough hay to feed the horses?
5. Where have you heard the term "33 & a third"? Do you abide by it? If all toilet seats and handles of refrigerators were removed, what effect would there be on the statistics of G:C? How well do you know 11th St.? How well does it know you? How much?? Where?

GYNECOLOGY

1. Give the life cycle of a sperm, an ovum, and give their conversation when the love-bug bites them. Explain why you are a him and not a her. Whose fault was it? Was you dere, Charlie?
2. a. How many women who window shop on Chestnut St. have retroverted uteri? Would pregnancy act as a cure? What is your solution to this vital situation?— Oh, you would, eh???? b. If little Mary asked you

where babies come from, would you still blame it on the innocent stork?—Mary is only 10. What if she was 20? (How about an old maid?) c. A test tube baby is (underline correct statement): (1) a fetus from the tube of an experimental animal; (2) a technician in the urine lab.

3. Demonstrate on your instructor the method of inserting a pessary. If a menagerie is a dog-house, is a pessary a pest house?
4. a. Define: P.I.D.—D.I.P.—C.O.D.—D.O.C. & Bei mir bist du schön. What is a "red letter day"? Would you pronounce amenorrhea as (1) Ah—menorrhea; (2) Aww—menorrhea; (3) Adios??? b. Is "vegetating" (cauliflower form) carcinoma of the cervix a garden variety?? Have you ever seen any implanted? c. Define Pregnancy (not poked at in fun). Would you leave the country? Is El Douche Premier of Italy? or an etiology of pregnancy?

OTOLOGY

1. Describe the ear drum. Why is it not played in the various popular orchestras? Or is it? Is the mallet a wooden hammer, and is the incus a tribe of Indians? Can you eat peas with a tuning fork? Can you actually eat peas with your fork?
2. When someone puts a "bug" in your ear what would you do about it? Is this the same as a "bee" in your bonnet? Or bats in your belfry?
3. a. Describe a mastoid air cell; a cell at 12th and Pine. b. What is the



NO MORE ENCORES, PLEASE!

- attic? The cellar? Do you have a bar? c. What is a cauliflower ear? Is it a vegetating disease?
4. In acute otitis media, which therapeutic measure would you advise: Mustard Plaster, Tom and Jerry, Type 14 Pneumococci Serum, A cuff on the neck with a wet cigar.

MEDICINE

1. Were you absent from any classes during the past year? If not, who answered for you?
2. What does Type 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, & 14 mean to you? What does it mean to the patient? If a patient had types 8 & 16, would you give him serum No. 24?
3. Case Study: A patient is admitted with a respiratory infection, rales at the bases, gas in the pipes, and anuria. Examination reveals puffy eyes, swollen ankles, enlarged abdomen, thin pocketbook. Give your impressions. Does he have Cantarrow's Disease?? Differentiate Undulant fever, spring fever, hectic fever.
4. Did you ever answer a clinic question correctly? What do you know about blood diseases? How would you pronounce poikilocyte?

NEUROLOGY

1. You are walking up Walnut St. looking for trouble, etc. A smartly dressed, attractive young thing passes you and smiles. You merely wave at a classmate and blow your nose. Where is the lesion and how long have you had it? What would you do about it?—I mean the lesion (I know the gal).
2. a. A man is lying alongside the pavement in a space normally occupied by an automobile. You inspect his breath and it suggests Elixir of Calvert. You palpate his pockets and they are empty. Percussion of the bottle elicits Tympany and auscultation reveals no one else nearby. You roll Frediani—I mean you stand Snyder on his feet and Zielinski's knees buckle. Describe the disease and write from experience. Underline the correct etiology: (1) Chassey's Tavern. (2) Kappa Beta Phi. (3) B. & B. Ball. (4) A. O. A. (5) Brain exam. (6) Graduation. (7) Internships. b. Is the Colloidal Gold Test used in Paresis or an indication of Government (Anti-Bauer) Monetary Standards or Pawn-shop O. K.?
3. Call a proctor to your seat. Demonstrate to him a tabetic gait, paralysis agitans, the Dipsy Doodle, the Suzy-Q, and Kernig's sign with a half nelson. Show him the results of a spirochetal invasion—nothing personal, just a diagram. When you are finished you have done the "Neurological Swing." Just a Weiss guy!
4. Write all you know about epilepsy, and if that is too little, write all you don't know—limitations to one exam book. In case of confusion just list your choice in the third race at Hialeah—a winner gets you 25 points on your final grade.

LARYNGOLOGY

1. Draw a Bronchoscope; tell why it is not a sigmoidoscope. Draw a sigmoidoscope; explain why it is not a bronchoscope. Which feeling would you enjoy best??—something shoved down your throat or??? When you look in the scope (broncho) can you see the sphincter ani innervation? If not, why? What obstructs your view? Yes it is.

2. a. How would you treat any atelectatic lung? Would you use helium to inflate it? What are the breath sounds over the area on inspiration, expiration, and at post-mortem? b. If you "swallowed" a coin heads up, when you passed it would it be "tails down"?—Phew!
3. Underline the correct substance used in outlining the bronchii: (1) 3 in one oil. (2) Essolube. (3) Quaker state. (4) Mineral oil. (5) Cod-liver oil.
4. Case Study: Young Johnny had been playing with his little Bear all day. That night in his crib he fell to sleep with his bear in front. In the morning he awoke with a bear behind and an ear was missing—from the bear. He is admitted to accident ward with his mother wildly excited and clutching Johnny's little bear—in front. Problem: What is bear, who is bear, and where is the ear? Describe in detail how you would bear everything, but don't forget the ear.
5. You examine a man complaining of epigastric distress. A gastroscopic examination reveals a "Trichobezoar" (look that one up). Underline the correct etiology: a. Patient fell asleep in the barber's chair. b. Swallowed a Toupe. c. Ingrown hair. d. Undescended testicle.

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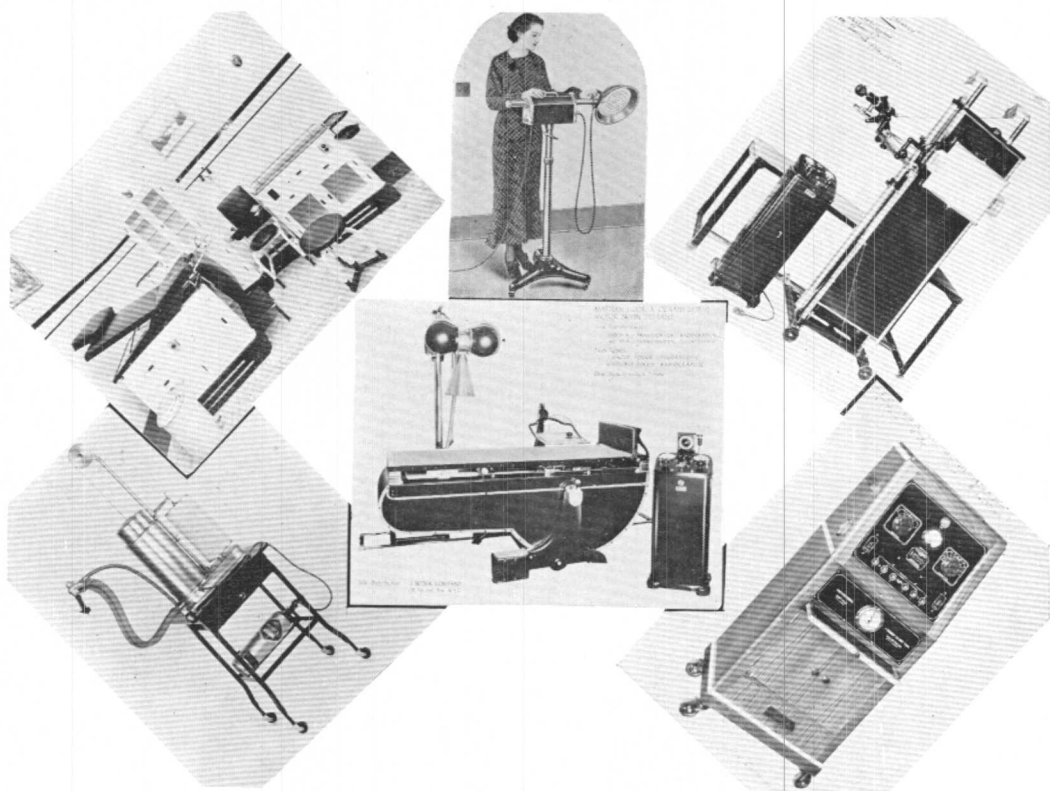
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